

Poll humiliation would bring Labour blood-letting

Moderate union leaders are preparing to reappraise the Labour movement's policies if the Labour Party loses heavily on Thursday.

Many "safe" Labour seats may be at risk from abstentions by black and Asian voters, an opinion poll suggests.

Britain could lead the world again as it had led the first industrial revolution, Mrs Thatcher said on television.

Unions seek a new approach to bridge the credibility gap

Moderate trade union leaders are preparing for a radical reappraisal of the Labour movement's policies in the wake of their party's widely expected humiliation at the polls on Thursday.

The outcome is expected to be a shift back towards the political centre, abandoning some of the more extreme left-wing attitudes on issues such as the Common Market, nuclear disarmament and incomes policy.

It is even being suggested that the Trades Union Congress should revise its policy of boycotting the Thatcher Administration on issues such as trade union law, in order to regain some influence on the direction of economic policy.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Right-wing union leaders have gone along quietly but reluctantly with hard-line TUC and Labour Party conference policies for the sake of unity in the run-up to the election. But they now argue privately that the left-wing strategy has failed.

In public the union "barons" who dominate the pressure group, Trade Unions for Labour Victory, still insist that Labour can win on Thursday, and refuse to rock the electoral boat by openly discussing what will happen if Mrs Thatcher performs as well as the opinion polls suggest.

But privately some leading moderates are talking of a "credibility gap" that has opened up between trade union and Labour political leaders on the one hand and traditional party supporters on the other, who did not believe that a Foot government could bring unemployment down to less than a million or take Britain out of the EEC "just like that".

"Things like incomes policy, the Common Market and even our approach to nationalism will have to be looked at," a prominent moderate said. "I think there will be a demand now to say 'We have tried all this - and they don't believe us'. There is a credibility gap in all these policies."

The Labour Party rank and file, men and women, have looked at the programme and said it isn't on. So I think we will see a shift. It may not be all that easy, because there will be some blood-letting from both sides.

Signs of political discontent are likely to emerge at a series of key union conferences in the coming weeks, starting next week with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, whose moderate general secretary still refuses to contemplate anything except a Labour victory.

The inquiry will continue at the conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, whose general secretary, Mr David Williams, is a member of Labour's national executive, and then at the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at the end of the month.

A powerful rearguard action will be fought by the left at the end of the conference season early next month.

But running parallel with that activity is the preparation of policy motions for the September congress of the TUC, which must be submitted by mid-July.

The moderates are expected to make some moves at that stage, though how far they will go is not clear.

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Buoyant Thatcher denies extremism

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night set herself the target of turning Britain into a "world-beater", declaring in a marathon question and answer session with a cross-section of 500 North-west voters. "As we let the first industrial revolution, we can lead the way again."

Mrs Thatcher so enjoyed her recorded 15-minute session for last night's Granada Television *World in Action* Special, that she insisted on giving an encore performance which could not be broadcast.

The programme included 15-minute sessions, recorded separately, with Mr Michael Foot and Mr David Steel and showed that the Prime Minister could not be more buoyant. But Mrs Thatcher was clearly determined to crush any suggestion that the Conservatives were hiding extremist policies.

She said: "We have no extremists in our party. We have four years' record behind us. There has been nothing extreme and there is nothing extreme in this manifesto."

Mrs Thatcher also said: "There is no secret manifesto. I do not stop a 'think tank' thinking even if I don't like their thoughts, and it would be a pretty poor government that stopped a 'think tank' thinking."

Black vote threat to Labour

By Nicholas Timmins

Many traditionally "safe" Labour seats in Britain's inner cities may be at risk in the general election through widespread abstentions by black voters, an opinion poll carried out for London Weekend Television suggests.

The poll suggests that only 51 per cent of blacks, who traditionally vote overwhelmingly for Labour, are likely to vote on Thursday and that only one in three are certain to do so, while even among Asian voters, who traditionally have a higher turnout than whites, only 61 per cent say they are certain to vote.

The poll, of 1,000 black and Asian voters, was carried out by Harris Research Centre for a joint *Black on Black* and *Eastern Eye* election special to be broadcast on LWT tonight.

According to the programme, a low turnout in 45 Labour seats where there is a large black population would result in Labour losing these "safe" seats. Professor Ivar Crewe, of Essex University, said the likely figures are "astonishingly low".

Mr Michael Phillips, a black journalist and former editor of *West Indian World*, said he saw the figures as a protest against Labour, "as not having done anything to repay the attachment of the black community for a long time". The failure, for example, to select black candidates for safe seats meant "blacks have generally been disillusioned".

From the poll figures there is little evidence that blacks and Asians are swinging from Labour to the other parties. Asked how they would vote, only seven per cent of Asians and five per cent of blacks said they would vote Conservative.

Those figures will come as a disappointment to the Conservatives.

The poll suggests that the Alliance vote among the ethnic minorities may be marginally up on the Liberal vote in 1979, but only to seven per cent among Asians and four per cent among blacks.

Most reject 'glorying in slaughter' claim

A telephone poll by Audience Selection, published in *The Sun* today shows 45 per cent of those approached supporting the Conservatives; 28 per cent the Alliance and 24 per cent Labour.

Those called were also asked if they agreed or disagreed with Mr Healey's recent statement that Mrs Thatcher had been glorying in slaughter, and 24 per cent agreed with 76 per cent disagreeing.

Mr Tebbit's recent statement that unemployment trend was continuing to slow and that the United Kingdom was doing better than many other countries was also put to those called.

The minister's optimism was shared by 33 per cent, of whom 67 per cent were Conservative, 13 per cent Labour and 14 per cent Alliance supporters.

The poll was taken on Sunday June 5 when 1,038 people were telephoned.

LATEST OPINION POLLS

Sample taken on June 5 by Audience Selection for the Sun.

Conservatives	45%
Labour	24%
Alliance	28%
Others	3%

Why Japan air travellers went by train

By John Lawless

The dramatic impact which one crash can have on an airline was demonstrated yesterday when Japan Air Lines (JAL) reported its first loss in eight years.

The main reason was the so-called "February 9 incident". On that date last year, a pilot, later proved to have been suffering from acute schizophrenia, flew a DC8 aircraft into Tokyo Bay, killing 24 people.

He had been on a domestic flight, and after the incident almost 5,000 passengers a day switched to internal flights run by rival airlines, or forsook the air altogether in favour of cars and trains.

Since then, JAL has resorted to tactics borrowed both from supermarkets and Japanese feudal culture to woo back passengers. It is giving away free towels, umbrellas, beach balls and even inflatable toy jumbos jets to anyone who can produce three used ticket stubs.

The battle with its closest rival, All Nippon Airways, reached a peak on St Valentine's Day, when all JAL passengers were handed a box of chocolates. The "gift war", as it has been dubbed, has reached such proportions that the Japanese Government felt obliged to step in and privately warn the combatants to tone down their attacks.

JAL's formerly high standards of service needed restoring to the point where its management felt impelled to introduce *karuma-za* meetings for its staff.

Both managers and staff go to a local temple or traditional Japanese restaurant and sit on rush mats in a circle. Disputes were settled in this way in olden days. Attendance is not compulsory though the airline's performance is discussed.

The results have been good enough for JAL to reduce its loss on domestic services from about 20 per cent immediately after the Tokyo Bay crash to a 10 per cent for the year as a whole.

Internal traffic is especially important to the airline, representing 60 per cent of its business. It carried 8,212,977 travellers within Japan last year, at a time when its international passengers were growing by 2 per cent to reach 4,896,191. On international flights, JAL has launched a super-executive class.

But with the yen weakening against the dollar, and with fuel bills paid for in the US currency, JAL's fuel cost we up by 4 per cent last year, to account for almost 30 per cent of all operating costs.

The result: a 159 per cent decrease from last year's 5,937m yen (£15.2m) profit to a loss of 3,501m yen (£8.9m).



Tory baby: Mrs Thatcher talking to Katherine Malins, aged 10 months, daughter of the Conservative candidate for Croydon, North West, during her tour of the constituency.

Financial Times says call for all-out strike is political

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The crisis at the *Financial Times* deepened yesterday as the National Graphical Association called a total strike of craft print workers and management said the dispute was now "a political issue".

Both sides in the week-old dispute have been called to the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service "this morning in an eleven-hour effort to get the paper back on the streets before polling day."

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the FT, has written to the Prime Minister and leaders of the other main political parties proposing legislation "at least in the case of Fleet Street" to make agreements with unions legally enforceable.

National officials of the NGA yesterday called out on strike nearly 300 members of the union following the dismissal of 114 machine managers, timehands and readers by the company. The dispute is over a pay claim lodged on behalf of 18 machine managers.

FT management estimates that the dispute has already cost the company about £600,000, and the cost of paying dispute benefit of £40 a week to NGA strikers will be about £12,000 a week for the financially hard-pressed union.

During today's talks the two sides are likely to concentrate on tentative proposals for wage increases of between £5 and £10 a week for machine minders in return for increased print runs.

The company wants to increase the present run of 250,000 to at least 275,000. NGA officials insist that if production rises to 300,000 copies a night, a third press line must be brought into operation with full staffing.

After two fruitless days of negotiations at the weekend, the management said in a letter to all staff yesterday that it was not prepared to accept "preconditions" to enable normal working to be resumed, and added that its view of the NGA as "lacking credibility, authority and responsibility as a negotiating body has been considerably reinforced".

The company is not preparing at this stage to issue protective notices to other print workers and journalists, but the shift into political gear is expected to create further tension in the NGA.

In his letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Hare says: "The *Financial Times* is a non-political national newspaper. I think it must be common ground among all the main parties that it is undesirable that a national newspaper should be stopped by industrial action during a national election campaign."

"Such disruption also conjures up the thoughts abroad of the malaise of British industrial relations. I think it would be common ground that the enormous disproportion of damage which a union such as the NGA can inflict on a national newspaper at any time by closing a newspaper, by withdrawing a proportion of its workforce places an extra responsibility on the union or unions."

He complained that the FT was "negotiating in a morass" with various centres of power within the NGA.

Roach 'put gun in his mouth'

By Nicholas Timmins

The pathologist who examined the body of Celia Roach, aged 21, who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance of Stoke Newington police station in January, told the inquest yesterday that he believed the injury was self-inflicted.

Dr Peter Vanezis told the inquest, at Clerkenwell County Court, the the shotgun had been placed inside the mouth and gripped with the teeth. "If anyone else had placed the shotgun in Mr Roach's mouth I would have expected to see damage to the mouth or lips, and there was none."

But Dr Vanezis, of the London Hospital Medical College, added under prolonged questioning from Mr Michael Mansfield, for the Roach family, that he could not be "100 per cent certain" that the injury was self-inflicted.

Mr Mansfield suggested that if Mr Roach had been speaking, perhaps to someone he knew, the sawn-off shotgun could have been put in his mouth. Dr Vanezis said: "It is a possibility", but added: "It is highly unlikely."

He acknowledged that there were lacerations inside Mr Roach's lips, but said they were much more consistent with injury from the explosion in the mouth than from the gun being introduced by someone else from outside.

Mr James Roach, told the inquest that his son had been depressed after his release from prison. Once he had said he was going to jump out of an upstairs window, but he came back down and said: "I don't want to hurt myself."

Mr Roach challenged a statement taken by the police, in which he said his son had been acting strangely and talking about voodoo. He was not told of his son's death for two and a half hours after he arrived at Stoke Newington police station, he said.

Report, page 3

School holiday ends in crash tragedy

A teacher was killed and more than 20 children were injured when the coach taking them on a school holiday to France collided with a lorry on the M5 in Devon early yesterday.

Some of the injured children were seriously injured. The coach slid 150 yards on its side and children arms and legs were scraped along the tarmac through the broken windows. Many of the injured will need plastic surgery.

The teacher who died was Mrs Delecia Moss, aged 28, of Kendal. Her party from the Lakes School, a comprehensive near Lake Windermere, included 40 children and four teachers.

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Disaster at Bluff Cove
Britain's worst casualties of the Falklands war were sustained in a single day, June 8, 1982, with the sinking of the Sir Galahad, carrying 350 Welsh Guards. The results of an inquiry into the disaster were never made public, but on the Spectrum page, Jenny Rathbone reveals what really happened at Bluff Cove.

Sport in South Africa
David Miller asks whether the time has come for the world to change its attitude towards the country whose racial policies have barred it from full participation in international sport.

Nicaragua expels US envoys

Washington said it would protest at Nicaragua's decision to expel three US diplomats in Managua accused of plotting to destabilize the Sandinista Government. They were said to have helped to plan the assassination of senior officials.

Pound rallies on poll hopes

Sterling rallied sharply after last week's losses as a result of denials of a cut in the Nigerian oil price and weekend polls predicting a landslide Tory win for the Conservatives. But it later fell back to close 1 cent up at \$1.5765.

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ANC reprieves

South Africa reprieved three members of the underground African National Congress, but said three others would be hanged for attacks in which four black policemen were killed.

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Feline awards

The highly acclaimed musical, *Cats*, has won seven of Broadway's Tony awards, including best musical, best director, for Trevor Nunn, and best score, for Andrew Lloyd Webber.

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TV-am gains

TV-am's recast breakfast programme gained 100,000 extra viewers in the week ended May 22, while the BBC's breakfast audience dropped.

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Royal Hawke

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's republican Prime Minister, had tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday and will have lunch with the Queen today.

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I thought democracy was about having a choice...

TRY LANGUAGE COMING!

Malawi fears

Reports that President Hastings Banda of Malawi intends to take a year's sabbatical in Britain have unsettled the country. Some army officers and politicians have hurriedly left.

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Letters: On world economy, from Mr W. Shepherd, and Dr E. Halsall; conquest, from Professor M. Howard; doctors' pay, from Dr E. R. Beck and others.

Leading articles: Conservative campaign: Estonia; Malawi. Features, pages 10, 11, 14. Triumph for the pollster: Dettente comes to Asia; John Pardoe's election column. Spectrum: Interview with Prince Rainier. Fashion: Keep-fit clothes. Computers, pages 22, 23. Information technology and the election: a sixth-former in search of a career: a new form of lending in libraries. Obituaries, page 16. The Rev Dr Eric Abbott, Sir Anthony Lewis.

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Antiques at Garrard

An early English bracket clock. Dutch striking and hour repeating. Date Circa 1680. Maker: Joseph Knibb London.

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The Crown Jewellers

Man given second heart transplant in three years by Papworth team

A second heart transplant has been carried out on a man aged 25 at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. The first replacement was done in 1980.

It is believed to be the first time a patient has received a second heart transplant after such a long interval.

Mr Andrew Patterson, a Conservative Party agent, from Swanton, Southampton, went to Papworth for treatment several days ago. His condition deteriorated and there were signs of severe rejection of the first transplanted heart.

The second transplant was carried out early on Monday morning. Last night Mr Patterson was in intensive care and still on the critical list.

Mr Patterson was the youngest transplant recipient in Britain. Surgeons at Papworth Hospital believe that recent advances in drugs for preventing rejection have improved his chances of recovery.

He was being sustained on a life-support machine last week when the decision was taken on Thursday to plan a second operation.

The latest heart is working on its own. It has not been attached in parallel in the so-called "piggy-back method" used at Harfield Hospital, in Middlesex.

Mr John Edwards, a spokesman for the hospital, said Mr Patterson had shown signs of improvement.

Mr Patterson worked as a Conservative Party agent for Mr Patrick Cormack, the former MP for Staffordshire, South-west, before his first transplant (the Press Association reports). He had had the job for a week before he suffered heart attack at the age of 22. His was the twentieth heart

transplant operation carried out in Britain.

His fiancée, Miss Sarah Harper, aged 26, also from Swanton, said yesterday he was told on Thursday that he would have to have a second heart.

He told me: "I have had my go. Perhaps somebody else should have it." But then he said he was willing to have a second crack when they told him he was the only one waiting in his blood group.

"He was very relaxed about it. We both were, because we knew what to expect this time."

Miss Harper, who helped to nurse Mr Patterson after his first operation, said he had been on two life-support machines after his heart began to fail last week.

Miss Harper said she had been told his chances of recovery this time were better because of advances in surgery.



Two Second World War bomber VCs, Mr Norman Jackson (left) and Mr Roderick "Babe" Leroy, looking at "Operations On", by Robert Taylor a painting presented to Marshall of the RAF Sir Arthur ("Bomber") Harris by his former crews, and now on show at the Einstein International Exhibition of Aviation and Marine Art at the Qantas Gallery, in Piccadilly, London. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Science Report

Coral fed by fish excreta

By the Staff of Nature

Some fish eat coral, but other fish feed it, three American zoologists have discovered.

Judy Meyer, Eric Schütz and Gene Helfman of Athens, Georgia, have been studying the ecology of a coral reef in the Virgin Islands of the Caribbean.

This pleasant pastime involved the close observation of schools of fish known as French and white grunts, little fish 1 to 4 in long which swim among the coral heads.

However, they only swim there during the day, perhaps for protection from predators. At night they migrate to seagrass beds near by, where they feed on shrimp and molluscs of the seabed.

At sunrise, the grunt fish return to the coral with a full gut, but by sundown their guts are empty. The implication is that they have defecated over the coral.

To check this conclusion, the zoologists measured nutrient concentrations in the water round the coral heads. The ammonia content quadrupled when the grunts were there, and particulate phosphorus increased too.

Detailed measurements showed that the coral probably obtained between one third and two thirds of its phosphorus and nitrogen from the fish, proving that whatever the coral does for the grunts, the grunts do plenty for the coral. Source: Science, vol 220, p 1047 (June 3, 1983) © Nature-Times News Service (1983).

Family of 6 charged with murder

A family of six were charged at Hamilton Sheriff Court yesterday with the murder of a policeman and the attempted murder of three others.

The accused, a mother, father and three sons and a daughter, appeared in private before Sheriff Len Lovat. They made no plea or declaration and were remanded in custody. They face four separate charges.

Hugh Murray, aged 50, Mrs Jean Murray, aged 49, their sons, William, aged 20, and Hugh, aged 16, all of Earn Gardens, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, another son, James, aged 28, of Scotia Street, Larkhall, and a daughter, Mrs Margaret Smith, aged 22, of Shaw Street, Larkhall, are jointly charged with murder.

It is alleged, that they murdered Det Sergeant William Ross Hunt, aged 56, by kicking and punching him, knocking him to the ground, striking him on the head and body with blunt instruments and stabbing him with knives or sharp instruments.

They are also charged with attempting to murder Det Constable Duncan Nicholson, Det Constable John Hair and Det Constable Wilson Gillon.

TV-am's 'new look' attracts viewers

By Kenneth Gossling

TV-am's "new look" breakfast programme is showing results after three weeks in the ratings doldrums. Figures released yesterday by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board show that in the week ended May 22 the station put on 100,000 viewers, up from 200,000.

This corresponded with a drop in the BBC's breakfast audience, from 1,800,000 to 1,700,000.

A BARB spokesman explained that figures for the peak quarter-hour were rounded up or down according to whether they were above or below 50,000. In this case TV-am had been credited with 300,000.

Mr Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief of TV-am, said: "This is



Anne Diamond: New presenter is popular

very good news, but we have still got a long way to go."

The station had a number of complimentary calls yesterday on the introduction of Anne Diamond, a new presenter.

Police critics attacked

The newly appointed Chief Constable of Sussex, Mr Roger Birch, warned local politicians yesterday not to interfere with day-to-day policing.

Mr Birch, aged 52, who was formerly head of Warwickshire police, said that there was already a "healthy degree of accountability" and no need for any change.

His remarks may be interpreted as a response to demands

for more control over the police and the Labour Party's pledge to introduce a new police system, under which the police would be more accountable to locally elected representatives.

Speaking on the first day of his appointment at Sussex police headquarters, in Lewes, Mr Birch said that a great deal of nonsense had been spoken about lack of accountability.

Kirkpatrick jail 'deal' alleged

From Richard Ford Belfast

An Irish National Liberation Army informer who was given five life sentences for murder has been offered instead a short prison sentence in an English jail in return for information that has led to the arrest of 30 people, it was alleged yesterday at a press conference in a West Belfast hotel.

Mrs Suzanne Bunting, widow of Ronnie Bunting, a republican who was murdered, claimed that detectives had told her that Henry Kirkpatrick, who was sentenced last week after admitting five murders and 72 other serious offences, would serve only seven years.

This, she said, was part of a deal in which he had given police information about his former associates. At Kirkpatrick's trial Mr Justice MacDermott gave no recommendation for a minimum sentence, and the length of time he will serve in jail is left to the British Government to decide.

Three sisters who were shot by a masked gunman in Belfast on Sunday night were recovering yesterday in hospital.

Mrs Margaret Lowden, aged 30, Mrs Brenda Bonner, aged 34, and Mrs Geraldine Campbell, aged 25, were hit in the legs as they shielded a man from four masked men who burst into a house in Stanhope Drive, at Unity Flats.

Police believe they were victims of a family feud.

Barristers boycott earnings survey

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Barristers are refusing to disclose details of their earnings to a Bar survey. Between 1,200 and 1,500 of 5,000 barristers have responded to the survey, which would provide the Bar with the data needed for its negotiations with the Lord Chancellor's Department over levels and methods of pay.

But in spite of being supplied with a reply-paid envelope, most barristers have not replied.

In a recent issue of the *Law Society Gazette*, Sir Arthur Power, secretary of the senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, said that without this vital information Bar representatives would be "hamstrung at the negotiating table".

Fees are now a constant topic, he said because publicly funded fees "no longer reflect the market place and three quarters of the Bar depend on publicly funded fees".

But the fees level depends first on the service offered, and every time that was inadequate the whole image of the Bar suffered, he said. Secondly, it

Kensington has highest rates bill

By David Walker

Householders in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea pay the highest average rates in England, £710.31p a year.

By contrast, in Burnley, Lancashire, one of the lowest rated towns in England, the average payment this year is £159.08 for the same services. Even lower rates are commonly paid in Wales, where a different system of government grants applies.

The heaviest burdens are carried by London ratepayers, notably in Westminster (average £886.40p), Camden, and Islington, a new arrival in the big rates league thanks to a 30 per cent increase this year. Outside the central area strikingly high rates are paid in Haringey and Brent.

The blame for high rate bills lies partly with ratable values, very high in Kensington and Westminster, and with councils' spending policies.

Figures published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy show that spending, had-been increased significantly in several Labour-controlled London boroughs, ranging from a 19.7 per cent increase in Greenwich to a 10.9 per cent rise in Islington.

Where the rates are high (Average rates per pound per dwelling, 1982-83)	
Inner London	809.08
Camden (Lond)	872.88
Islington (Lond)	811.21
Kensington & Chelsea (Con)	710.31
Lambeth (Lab)	494.87
Wandsworth (Con)	325.78
Westminster (Con)	886.40
Outer London	
Barnet (Con)	490.98
Brent (Lab)	490.98
Bromley (Con)	368.76
Haringey (Lab)	608.44
Harrow (Con)	475.93

Cities	
Oldham (Lab)	215.14
Manchester (Lab)	384.88
Liverpool (Lab)	316.70
Warrington (Lab)	174.90
Sheffield (Lab)	345.35
Birmingham (Con)	275.53
Salford (Con)	378.71
Leeds (Lab)	216.78

Shire districts	
Bristol (NOC)	312.41
Luton (Con)	360.90
Cardiff (NOC)	305.90
Barnet (Lab)	174.90
Bournemouth (Con)	314.71
Southend-on-Sea (Con)	328.94
St Albans (Con)	389.68
Blackburn (Lab)	189.57
York (NOC)	163.17
Oxford (Lab)	318.78
Salford (Con)	368.21

Coal board denies plan to shut a third of pits

The National Coal Board yesterday denied that it planned to shut a third of Britain's pits and abolish 70,000 miners' jobs over the next five years. The denial came after a "discussion document" addressed to the Department of Energy was leaked.

The board agreed that the confidential document prepared by its economic planning unit at the request of the department, said that if the Government insisted on the industry breaking even by 1987-88, it would mean a cut in coal production of 25 million tonnes, or a quarter of the present output. The document makes no mention of specific pits. But it gives a warning that breaking

Sex shop man fined £12,500

A sex shop owner was fined £12,500 yesterday for operating without a licence. He was said to be the first to come before a court for operating without such a licence and was given 28 days to pay by Bow Street magistrates, in London.

The Sin Cinema and Bookshop, in Peter Street, Soho, was raided twice by police within days of the introduction of the law on licensing in February.

Errol Thomas, aged 24, the owner, admitted two charges of operating the shop without a licence. He was fined £5,000 for the first offence and £7,500 for the second.

Mr Andrew Hochhausser, for the defence, said Thomas, of Guinness Buildings, Snowfield, Borough, south-east London, had told a firm of solicitors to apply for a licence on his behalf both before and after the first police raid.

Mr Thomas has since closed both shop and cinema, which brought in takings of £400 a day, until the licensing can be sorted out.

Further summonses issued by Westminster City Council alleging similar offences were adjourned after pleas of not guilty were entered in every case.

Baby in box

A day-old boy who was found in a cardboard box near a children's home in St John's Wood, north London, was said to well in St Mary's Hospital, yesterday.

Important Message to Fitch Lovell Shareholders

From the Fitch Lovell Board
KEY MARKETS

- Linfood have increased their offer for Key Markets to £44.8 million - matching Safeway's offer
- Linfood have given us valuable assurances - to continue and expand trading relationships - not to break up Key Markets
- The contract with Linfood is thus much more attractive than the Safeway offer

YOUR BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

It is vital you complete and return immediately the PINK proxy form voting FOR the Resolution.

Ignore the BLUE proxy form, ignore the Safeway advertisements and circular

Fitch Lovell

'Falklands' road sign uprooted

Mr Alan Newbury, whose son, Stephen Newbury, was killed with the Welsh Guards at Bluff Cove, in the Falklands, yesterday pulled up road signs bearing his son's name and took them home.

The city council had renamed five roads on Oakridge Village Estate after guardsmen killed in the Falklands. One of them became Stephen Newbury Close. But 50 people signed a petition complaining about the confusion that had caused.

Mr Newbury, of Ty Cerrig, Pentwyn, who served with the Welsh Guards for 24 years, said: "My son gave his life for this country and the Welsh Guards were given the freedom of the city of Cardiff. People should be proud to live in a street named after someone who made the sacrifice that my son made."

Tomorrow is the first anniversary of Stephen Newbury's death.

Ferry services disrupted

Caledonian-MacBrayne's ferry service from Oban to Mull, Coll and Tiree was again disrupted yesterday by islanders protesting at the closure of Tobermory pier, Mull.

More than 200 islanders queued to board the ferry Columbia for a day trip to Coll and Tiree. They forced a tender, now used to shuttle passengers to and from the ferry, to make several trips, delaying the service by two hours.

£4.5m package to cut dole

The ruling Labour group in Liverpool yesterday announced a £4.5m package to cut unemployment in the city. Using £3m from grants they said they would create 1,000 jobs, without increasing the rates, in line with the Labour Party's policy nationally to use public money to reflate the economy.

There will be a large expansion of staff in the housing maintenance and street cleaning departments with recruitment beginning in the next few weeks.

Dogs shown in hunt for 'beast'

Devon police hunting the so-called "Beast of Exmoor", which is now believed to be a large wild dog, yesterday put on display a lurcher and a bull mastiff to show farmers what to look out for.

The animal claimed its eighty-first victim at the weekend at Exford, Somerset, when it killed a ewe. The police say that it has extended its hunting range to 50 square miles.

Supt. Douglas McClary said: "We need sightings of this animal reported to us immediately. Time is running out. The undergrowth is growing fast and soon he will be able to find all the cover he needs."

"This is a very cunning animal, which keeps close to the hedgerows and very rarely crosses open countryside."

Mr. Jenny Hayes, aged 26, of Molland, north Devon, saw the beast from a distance of 75 yards while out horse riding. "It was a huge animal, certainly something out of the ordinary. I was not frightened, just amazed to see it stalking along the side of a hedge", she said.

Sale room

Art books exceed estimates

By Hiron Maltallan

Some art reference books are almost as eagerly sought after as the works which they chronicle, but on the whole this is a very difficult market to assess. Yesterday Sotheby's devoted the first section of a two-day book sale to such things, and did better than they had expected with many of the lots.

For instance, a lot consisting of *Amazons and Amazons*, an undated *Genève de Rembrandt*, in three volumes, together with the *Genève de Lucas de Leyde* and the *Genève de Albrecht Dürer*, each in two volumes with texts by G. Duplessis, went to the London dealer Erlal at £748, against an estimate of between £75 and £100.

Two works on Bonnard, the *Catalogue Raisonné* of his

paintings by J. & H. Danberville, 1965, and a biography by J. Rewald, 1948, also went well above estimate at £572 paid privately (estimate £100 to £150).

The total for the day was £72,369, with just over 5 per cent bought in, and the top price was £1,465, paid by a collector for Catherwood's *Views of the Ancient Monuments of Central America*, 1844, with a map and 25 tinted lithographs.

Sotheby's also held a sale of icons, which produced £88,005, with just over 8 per cent unsold. An interesting calendar icon showing the saints and festivals for March, painted in three rows and produced in Moscow in the first half of the sixteenth century, went to the London

dealer Berner at £6,050 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

At Christie's South Kensington oriental ceramics and works of art were also selling well, doubtless boosted by buyers attracted by the current crop of antiques fairs in London.

A small eighteenth-century Japanese gold lacquer cabinet sold for £1,300, in spite of three broken feet.

Overseas selling prices
Austria 50%
Belgium 25%
Canada 25%
France 25%
Germany 25%
Italy 25%
Japan 25%
Netherlands 25%
Portugal 25%
Spain 25%
Sweden 25%
Switzerland 25%
USA 25%
UK 25%

Teacher killed and 20 children injured in holiday coach crash

By Craig Seton and Ronald Faux

A young woman teacher died and more than twenty children were injured, many badly scarred, when a coach taking them on a school holiday to France was in collision with a lorry on the M5 in Devon early yesterday.

The coach was carrying 40 children, four teachers and a driver from the Lake District and the lorry was emerging from a sliproad, near Culmpton.

The lorry-driver suffered a fractured skull and broken leg. The crash knocked the coach on its side before it skidded more than 150 yards.

The worst injuries were caused when the coach was on its side, as children's arms and legs were scraped along the tarmac through broken windows.

Victims were taken to hospital in Exeter, 15 miles away, where surgeons prepared to carry out at least 18 operations, many involving plastic surgery.

The dead woman was Mrs Delecia Moss, aged 28, a French teacher at the Lakes School, a 1,000-pupil comprehensive near Windermere.

Mr David Tipping, the headmaster, told the children about the crash at assembly yesterday morning, but until more details came through from Devon no one knew exactly how many casualties there had been or how badly they were injured.

Mrs Moss had worked at the school for eight years, and was very popular. Her husband is also a teacher, working at Miththorpe Secondary School, in Cumbria.

Telephone lines to the school were blocked with calls from parents, friends and relatives of children known to have set out

on the one-week educational holiday in Brittany.

Mr Tipping said that staff and children were very distressed but the school was trying to carry on normally. They had been overwhelmed by offers of help from all over the country.

The children, all aged 12 or 13, except for one aged eight, were on their way to catch the 10am ferry from Plymouth to Roscoff. The accident happened about 6.30am when the coach was about to join the southbound carriageway of the M5 from the sliproad at Junction 28.

The back of the lorry was badly damaged and the vehicle was left facing northwards after the accident, and the coach, extensively damaged at the front, ended up on its side across the hard shoulder.

The children who suffered only minor injuries were described as being in surprisingly good spirits before they were taken home by train. Some of them had been watching television in hospital.

As they departed by ambulance for the railway station at Exeter, some spoke of the ordeal. One young girl said: "Suddenly there was a lorry in front of us and we skidded on our side, and all I remember is trying to get out. It all happened so suddenly."

And a girl aged 12 said: "I was standing in the aisle when I suddenly saw a lorry in front of us. I was flung down the aisle towards the front of the coach. I remember clinging onto a seat. That probably saved me. The most badly injured were sitting on the right hand side of the coach, at the back and the front."

Mr John Healey, the only teacher to be released, left the

hospital with his son, having said goodbye first to his wife, also a teacher, and his daughter, who were detained. He refused to speak about the accident.

Immediately after the crash a Department of Transport inspector went to the scene and a police helicopter took photographs.

Mr Allen Johnson, the coach driver, suffered only minor injuries and travelled home to Cumbria. He said: "I was in the nearside lane when this wagon suddenly walloped me. That is all I can remember."

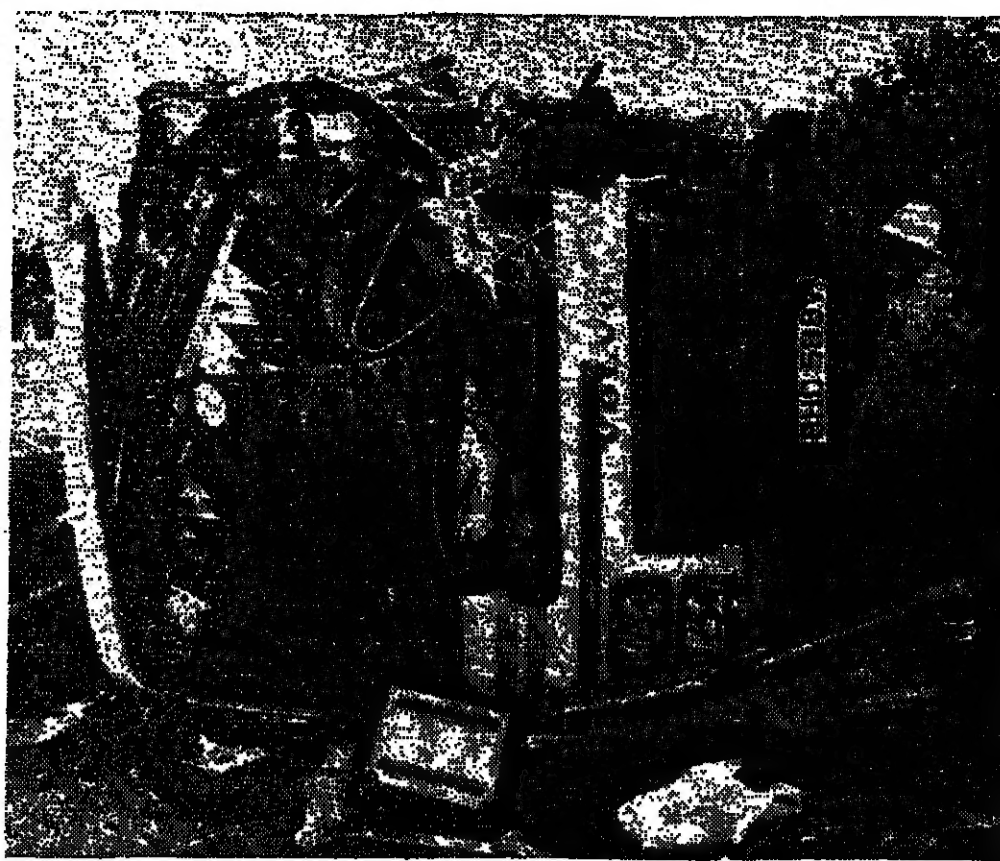
The lorry driver was Mr Kevin Pavey, from Irvine, Close, Tazewell.

Police were investigating a theory that the lorry was reversing along the hard shoulder to pick up a hitch hiker when the collision happened. They were also investigating a theory that there was a second person in the lorry.

Crash investigators will check the tachograph in the coach cab as an inquiry is launched.

A police spokesman said: "The only fortunate thing is that the motorway was fairly quiet at that time. If it had been busier there could have been an appalling pile-up, with many more possibly dead."

Those detained in hospital were: Lorna Hodgson, from Ambleside; Sarah Metcalf, from Windermere; Elizabeth Stones, Kendal; Christopher Lukin, Barrow in Furness; Karen Cooper, Windermere; Julie Mason, Windermere; Barbara Dixon, Windermere; Sharon Hodgson, Ambleside; Emma Tidshall, Kendal; Stephen Bewsher, and Geoffrey Podgson, both Kendal; Meredith Fishman, Windermere; David Chessman, Barrow in Furness; and Joanna Wood, from Kendal.



The mangled coach lying its side after the crash.



Mr John Healey and his son leaving hospital.

Surgeon tells of severe hand and arm injuries

The full horror of the Calmington coach crash was revealed yesterday by a surgeon and an eye-witness.

Dr Peter Bedford, the consultant in charge of accidents and emergencies at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, said that of those detained several had complicated injuries to the hands and arms.

There had been a certain amount of "bleeding" which meant that the flesh had been stripped back to the tendons. Two girls were most seriously injured, and one of them had "huge grazing" to her back and legs.

None of the children, he said, had life-threatening injuries, but over the next 24 hours he expected that at least 18 operations would have to be carried out and the hospital

had sent a request to a Plymouth hospital for pigskin to be sent to help with skin grafts.

Surgeons at Frenchay Hospital, in Bristol, were also standing by in case any of the children were transferred or in case they were needed for operations in Exeter.

Dr Bedford said that undoubtedly some of the children would be left with very bad scarring.

An eye-witness said the children's belongings, including shoes, nightclothes and cases, were strewn across the motorway. "The front of the coach had been completely crushed and windows down one side were all smashed. The children were rescued by firemen, who broke open the skylight windows on top of the coach."



Some of the children released from hospital setting out for home.

Colin Roach 'was hearing voices before his death'

By Nicholas Timmins

Colin Roach, aged 21, who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, in north London, last January, was disturbed and hearing voices before his death, the resumed inquest was told yesterday.

Dr Elizabeth Cox, a general practitioner, who treated him after his release from a three-week sentence in Pentonville prison, said that his relatives had said he was hearing voices which were telling him "his house was cursed and everyone was to get out and leave him to manage the problem himself".

Dr Cox, who saw Mr Roach at his home in Lavender Road, Bow, twice in the eight days before his death prescribed a drug to combat anxiety and later the more powerful chlorpromazine because she believed his condition presented psychotic features.

But she told the inquest, at Clerkenwell County Court, that when she saw him two days before his death there was no suggestion that he was suicidal. "He was feeling much better, no longer hearing voices and he was able to concentrate well."

The court was told by Mr John Marriage, QC, for the Metropolitan Police, that Mr Roach had not been taking all the prescribed tablets and had been smoking cannabis.

His father, Mr James Roach, said that his son had been depressed. But he challenged the statement he is alleged to have made at Stoke Newington police station on the night of his son's death, in which he is alleged to have said that he had been talking about voodoo.

Mr Marriage read out part of



Mr Colin Roach: "Did not take prescribed tablets".



Mr James Roach: Challenged statement.

the statement in which Mr James Roach is alleged to have said: "He came out of prison two weeks ago and since then he has been acting strange. He's been saying that he could hear voices and he must go out of the house because someone is trying to do something."

"He was talking about voodoo and the voices he kept saying he could hear. He was sick, because there were no voices except in his head. It got so bad we called the emergency doctor."

Mr Roach challenged the statement yesterday. Some of it was false, although some was true, he said.

He had arrived at the police station about 12.30 am on January 13, but was not told of his son's death until about 3.00 am.

He had initiated some changes in the statement before signing it, he agreed. But he later told the inquest that he had difficulty reading and writing.

The jury of five men and five women, six of them black,

heard that after Mr Colin Roach's release from prison on December 29 his family called out a doctor on January 1.

Dr Cox said she saw Roach on January 4, when she prescribed an anti-anxiety drug. She called round again on January 6, but Mr Roach was out.

His sister and mother, she told the inquest, against a muted protest from Mrs Roach in the public gallery, had said he was hearing voices.

She changed the medication to chlorpromazine. "I felt his behaviour had changed. There was less restlessness and anxiety and more of a picture with psychotic features."

Mr Marriage said that there were 41 tablets left from a 50-tablet bottle that had been prescribed. Even if Colin Roach had been taking only two a day from the Friday when they were prescribed, there should have been 38 left.

Dr Cox said that if he had stopped taking tablets his symptoms could have returned.

Clerk jailed for train hijack

A former railway booking clerk who hijacked a train with 250 passengers on board was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court yesterday to a total of 25 months imprisonment.

Raymond Rose, aged 34, of Water Lane, Winchester, had entered the cab of a London to Bournemouth train at Basingstoke and convinced the driver he had a gun, the court was told.

Mr Nigel Mylne, for the prosecution, said the incident happened in March when Mr Alan Ramage, a train driver, stopped at Basingstoke on a Friday afternoon.

Rose told him: "Get this train moving, I'm hijacking the train. Get going or you're dead."

Mr Mylne said Rose had his right hand in his pocket and Mr Ramage was convinced he had a gun.

The jolting of the train, which had 12 coaches, alerted an inspector who was on board. He forced his way into the cab and had a fight with Rose. Mr Ramage stopped the train suddenly to throw Rose off balance. Rose jumped out and ran across fields with £50 which he had taken from Mr Ramage.

Mr Jeremy Gibbons, defending, said Rose had been distressed because a relationship with a woman friend had ended and he was in debt. He had drunk 12 pints of beer and had wanted the train to go slowly because he was feeling ill. Rose admitted endangering the safety of railway passengers and causing bodily harm to Mr Ramage, of Kenneth Road, Thundersley Essex.

Cheap fares fail to fill People Express seats

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

People Express, the cut-price airline, is still taking off from Gatwick less than half-full 10 days after beginning their £99 service to the US. A spokesman yesterday blamed switchboards jammed by would-be travellers and invited people to "just turn up at Gatwick and take off".

A special desk has been set up at the airport to deal with latecomers. It opens from 7am to 10am while the aircraft is on the ground there and will remain until British Telecom has expanded the reservations system in about a fortnight, People Express say.

About 150 to 170 people have been flying westbound services

and 300 to 330 eastbound in an aircraft that can carry 430.

This poor showing by a new venture that looked like sweeping the board is however a matter for "frustration rather than disappointment", Fran Mackiewicz, the airline's station manager at Gatwick, said yesterday. With 10 telephones manned 12 hours a day on weekdays, they had been "avalanche" by the enthusiastic public response.

Although the airline did not purport to be a standby carrier like Laker, about fifty people had been turning up and taking taking off each day. That would continue as long as there was room.

Workload 'drove manager to kill wife and child'

A supermarket manager was so overburdened with work that he cracked under the strain and killed his wife and daughter, it was stated yesterday in the Central Criminal Court.

Christopher Smith, aged 30, went home early and stabbed them to death because he felt the "whole world was against him". He tried to commit suicide by five methods but finally gave up and went to the police.

Smith, of Clayholl Avenue, Redbridge, London who worked at the Co-operative store in Green Lanes, Dagenham as assistant manager was put on probation for three years, with the condition that he receives medical treatment.

He pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his wife aged 24, and daughter Joanne, aged two, in January on the ground of diminished responsibility. His pleas of not guilty to murder were accepted.

Mr James Miskin, the Recorder, said Smith found his responsibility an "overwhelming terror" and feared the consequences for his "loved ones". He added: "That terror so worked on your mind that you became so ill you killed the wife and child you loved."

Smith's mental condition had caused him to have no responsibility for his actions. He was a "hard-working man" with an "exemplary record".

Charge against Boycott dropped

A charge against Geoffrey Boycott, the former England cricketer, of driving without due care and attention was dismissed at Bury, Greater Manchester, yesterday, after the prosecution said they were not proceeding with the case.

Mr Boycott had said he would plead not guilty.

'Cats' wins seven US awards

By Christopher Warren, Arts Correspondent, and Trevor Fishlock in New York

Cats, the musical which has taken most of the accolades open to it since opening two years ago in London, has added seven of the Broadway Tony awards announced in New York yesterday.

They include the best musical and awards to Trevor Nunn for the best director, to Andrew Lloyd Webber for the best score and to the late T. S. Eliot for the best book; the musical being based on his *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*.

It is a success story in the best traditions of the theatre. Lloyd Webber managed to gather the £500,000 needed to put the show on against reluctance by backers after he had decided that there was a musical in Eliot's eccentric lines about comical cats.

He found a producer, Cameron Mackintosh, and proceeded to turn the stage of the New London Theatre into a gigantic rubbish dump.

Mr Mackintosh said yesterday that the awards, the theatre equivalent of the Hollywood Oscars, represented "a great triumph for the show and for the English musical. An English musical has been recognized in the land where the American musical has always been considered supreme."



Andrew Lloyd Webber accepting his award.

Since it opened in London Cats has taken about £5m at the box office and is sold out, bar occasional returns, for the next four months.

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Tactical dilemma faces the anti-Labour voter in a once rock-solid seat

By David Hewson

The dilemma of the tactical voter in the present election is acute, and nowhere more so than in the inner London seat of Islington North.

The constituency epitomizes the problems which face voters in the wake of the fragmentation of the Labour Party. On present voting trends, it possesses a majority who are against the continuation of Labour rule, but one which is split between showing its support through the Alliance or through the Tories who have not won an Islington seat since the 1930s.

The result may well be that Labour's candidate, Mr Jeremy Corbyn, the veteran left-wing campaigner for squatters' rights, will walk into Westminster on the back of the division existing among the majority of voters opposed to him.

There is sufficient heat in the battle for Islington North to fuel a whole election campaign, let alone that for a small part of north London which was once overwhelmingly working class but is now being increasingly infiltrated by the middle income brackets.

Two of the candidates for the new seat represented the constituencies which have been merged into it. To add to the confusion, both were elected as Labour members, Mr John O'Halloran for the old North seat and Mr John Grant for Central.

Mr O'Halloran, whose strength lies in the area's Catholic Irish population, went on to become first, an independent, then to fight with the SDP before deciding to stand as an Independent Labour candidate. Mr Grant was an early SDP convert and will be fighting under their banner.

Add to this the selection of the controversial Mr Corbyn, and the election, last year, of a new Labour council which has been branded as the most extreme left-wing local authority in the country, and one has a picture of extreme volatility.

The question which many voters in Islington North are

Heseltine tells of holiday fears

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday that complacency among Conservative voters could help Labour to win a number of constituencies because of the large number of Tory supporters who are away on holiday (Tim Jones writes).

Mr Heseltine, referring to people who are thinking of voting tactically, said in Cardiff: "I don't think these people have fully realized the consequences of the large numbers of people on holiday who could allow Labour in a number of marginal constituencies."

Mr Heseltine said that tactical voting could let in "the most extreme Labour Party we have ever seen in this country."

asking themselves is: if we want to keep Labour out, who do we vote for? And the answer is a lot less clear cut than it might seem.

The obvious route might seem to be to vote for the SDP. Mr Grant will clearly pick up some support through local following. But the SDP did disastrously in last year's local elections, picking up fewer votes than the Tories. And they are working from an extremely low base - the Liberals received only 8.9 per cent of the vote in 1979.

A far safer bet, on paper at least, would be to side with the Tories. The Conservatives have consistently polled between 30 and 35 per cent of the vote in the area for several elections. On the present polls - 47 per cent for them, 28 for Labour and 23 for the Alliance - they would receive 36.4 per cent of the vote, Labour 39.2 per cent and the Alliance 18.7 per cent.

Clearly, if the presence of both Mr O'Halloran and Mr Grant can cream off just three

points from the Labour vote, the Tories could be in with a chance of winning the seat.

Mr David Coleman, the Oxford demography lecturer who is running for the Conservatives, frankly admits that the race is not that simple. "The facts may be on our side but the misapprehensions are on the side of the SDP. It is essential that I squeeze Grant before he squeezes me."

"From now on the movement of our campaign is going to be very much against the Social Democrats. They are very much towards slugging off the left wing Labour party and attacking Corbyn. That job seems to have been done now - I would be surprised if the Labour vote could be reduced any more."

Mary Campbell, the Alliance agent, believes that as many as 40 per cent of the electorate are still wavering. "We know that Tories will be voting for us. Even people who have Conservative posters in their windows have promised their support."

But she also has to believe that "the election is in the melting pot", since the previous results in the area do not bode well for the Alliance. For the Islington voters who are at the centre of this uncustomed complex electoral issue, there is no easy answer.

Theoretically the Conservatives are best placed to take the seat away from Labour, though the consensus of opinion is against them. The Alliance ought to be fielding a strong candidate but it has no record of success. Labour may still find that it can split the difference on June 9 and put Mr Corbyn into Westminster.

To emphasize the problems of the tactical voter, the race for Islington North is much more clear cut. There, the absence of a Labour vote-splitting candidate and the fact that Mr George Cunningham has assiduously nurtured most of the area through his time as a Labour MP, an Independent and a member of the SDP, puts the Alliance well to the fore as the party which is most likely to oust Labour.

'Press lies' about Foot madden Jill Craigie

By Peter Evans

The vilification of Michael Foot in the press has left its mark on his wife, Jill Craigie. "I can't bear it. I don't think any woman could. You read such misrepresentations, such lies. I take it so seriously that I have made it worse for Michael, not better," she says today.

In an interview in *Woman* magazine she discloses how much she is upset by references to her husband as "Worzel Gummidge". "It drives me mad because I buy his clothes and it is therefore a reflection on me. He has very nice suits which he wears beautifully."

Add she says how much she would dislike living in Downing Street, should her husband emerge victorious on Thursday. "Dick Crossman used to refer to the flat at No 10 as 'the servants' quarters'. There's that gloomy garden with no flowers, and these civil servants... I'd hate to live there."

But much of her fire is aimed at the press treatment of her husband. "They were furious when he won the leadership because they wanted Healey, who is much more to the right of the Labour party."

"The right-wing press always like to choose the leader of the left and, besides that, some journalists had a lot of money on Healey."

"In all the years we have been married, which is a very long time, I think he has never been finer than in the way he has stood up to the denigration he has had."

Miss Craigie describes Mrs Thatcher as being highly competent and correct. "You can admire her efficiency, the way she is always so well groomed and says the right things to the right people, but I think she is a little heartless."

No more bets

Ladbrokes yesterday closed their books on bets that the Conservatives would win the general election. Their latest odds for Labour to win are now 7/1 and for the Alliance 66/1. The odds for no overall majority have been extended to 3/1.



St Margaret of Assisi 1983

Whitehall brief Head boy of Downing Street

By Peter Hennessey

When a Prime Minister fresh from a victory at the polls reaches Downing Street after kissing hands with the Queen at Buckingham Palace, a curious ritual takes place in No 10. It was revealed by Mr Joe Haines in his *The Politics of Power* when he described the progress of Sir Harold Wilson in March 1974.

Beyond the Hallway of No 10, at the beginning of the long corridor which leads to the Cabinet Room, everyone - press officers, garden room gals, messengers, private secretaries and others - lined the passageway to applaud their new boss. So warm was their reception... that for a moment the preposterous thought that they might actually have voted Labour trespassed on my sanity. But really it was like an Olympic crowd on Derby Day who cheer the winner while they tear up their betting slips."

Mr Robin Butler was there in 1974. He will be there again on June 10, not as a junior private secretary witnessing the transfer of power from Heath to Wilson, but as Downing Street's No 1 official, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

This week he is Whitehall's head waiter. On Friday he will resume his duties as the country's most eminent minder. Mr Butler is superb at managing prime ministers. "He is everyone's idea of the complete man", says one permanent secretary.

It must have been infuriating to have been at school or university with Mr Butler - he is the kind who gets blued and firsts and makes it look effortless. A big, fair-haired man, pedalling down Whitehall on his bicycle, even at 45 he still looks like a perpetual head boy (which he was at Harrow in 1956). His conversation brims with infectious school-boy exuberance.

As he progresses towards the highest posts in Whitehall, perhaps to the summit itself when Sir Robert Armstrong

relinquishes the cabinet secretaryship in 1987, his friends can only fault him for being a bit too good to be true - superb at policy, marvellous with people of all sorts and conditions.

"At school he never broke the rules", said a fellow Old Harrovian. "He would never challenge authority. He would always keep a straight bat, never play across the line". He remains a superb batsman and used to captain "the Mandarins", the Whitehall XI.

One friend says he tends to side with officials, even in a non-Whitehall context, recalling his defence of President Nixon as "not having done anything outward" at the time of Watergate. However, he is not a yes-man when it comes to telling ministers, even Prime Ministers, the truth. He has a gift of disagreeing without causing offence.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, according to those who see them both at work, does not yet rely on Mr Butler as much as she did his predecessor, Mr Clive Whitmore, now permanent secretary at defence.

And he did in 1970 turn up at one of the famous *Private Eye* lunches, hosted by his Oxford chum, Mr Richard Ingrams. Though his superiors knew, they need not have worried. Nothing of interest was said or done, as Mr Ingrams confirmed last week, adding: "He did tell me once that he had great difficulty in distinguishing what was really going on from what was in *Mr Wilson's Diary*."

As if to prove that nature does imitate art, Lady Fieldender's memoir, *Downing Street in Perspective*, published last month has a picture of Mr Butler's farewell party at the end of his first spell in No 10. He is standing beaming behind a sofa containing the best of Mrs Wilson's *Diary*, including Lady Fieldender, Sir Harold's Personal and Political Secretary, himself. He is a secretary for all seasons.

Robin Butler: Cyclist, patriot and closest official to the Prime Minister.

THE ISSUES TAXATION Opposition parties to soak rich

By Lorna Bourke

Tax features prominently in the manifestos of both Labour and the SDP/Alliance with both parties conceding that income tax will have to go up to pay for improved social security benefits and pensions.

The Conservative manifesto contains no specific proposals to increase taxation, and a positive commitment to reduce taxation when possible. "Further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax remain a high priority, together with measures to reduce the poverty and unemployment traps."

Both Labour and the Alliance are committed to phasing or abolishing higher tax relief on home loans.

This would please the Inland Revenue, which has persuaded the building societies to calculate mortgage interest relief at the basic rate for home buyers, but is still obliged to work out higher rate tax relief manually on an individual basis.

There is little to cheer higher rate taxpayers in the policies of either the Alliance or Labour as both are committed to lowering the starting point for higher rates of tax.

Surprisingly, Alliance income tax proposals would bite more heavily than those of Labour. The Alliance intends to cut back on the index-linking of personal allowances while Labour promises to increase basic personal allowances above the rate of inflation to lift those coming off social security and out of the poverty trap, and back into employment.

Both opposition parties commit themselves to phasing out the married man's tax allowance - the Alliance would do it over at least three years, Labour over five years. The relatively painless method is to freeze the married man's allowance leaving the single person's tax allowance to catch up.

Alliance plans are all part of a radical scheme to integrate social security payments and taxation and to replace local authority rates with local income tax.

Tory proposals on tax - like most of the manifesto - are vague. The only concession to separate taxation runs as follows: "We have brought forward for public discussion proposals for improving the tax (treatment of married women, whether or not they go out to work)".

As expected, Labour reaffirms its commitment to an annual wealth tax and makes specific mention of clamping down on family trusts and children's investment income.

There is also a promise to reduce tax avoidance and "limit the open-ended availability to higher rate taxpayers of various tax reliefs". A promise to reverse the Tories' concession on capital transfer tax, one of the clauses that was lost when this year's Finance Act was axed after the announcement of the election, is included.

The Alliance's proposals to integrate social security payments and taxation would benefit the less well-off dramatically, with £24 extra a week for a working family with two children currently earning £100, £10 a week more for single parents on supplementary benefit, and £5.50 and £10 for single pensioners and married pensioners on basic state pension.

But it tends to be vague since this could not be introduced until the integration is complete, a task that has been calculated would take between five and 10 years.

Tomorrow: Transport

Anger over bitchy mud-slinging

One opinion has united *The Times* voters' panel in the last week of the campaign: this is the dirtiest general election anyone can remember.

Panelists have been criticising politicians' and media tactics throughout the last three weeks and the complaints reached a peak after last week's Labour attack on Mrs Thatcher and the Falklands war.

Mrs Margaret Cooper, aged 55, a housewife and lifelong Labour voter, said: "The Belgrano should not have been brought up. It could have attacked our troops. This is the worst election I have known for mud-slinging."

Mrs Sandra Wildish, aged 28, a housewife who will be voting Labour, agreed. "It was stupid of them to bring up the Falklands war. Denis Healey was wrong. Our men went there to protect our people and Mrs Thatcher did the only reasonable thing," she said.

"But there have been backbiting on all sides. Papers like *The Sun* and the *Express* are crucifying Michael Foot and tearing Labour to pieces."

The resurrection of the Falklands conflict is a vote loser for Labour, according to formerly undecided panelist Mr Paul Jones, aged 25, an

"It has been a filthy campaign, slinging muck, slugging one another off." In the last of our series, *The Times* election panel of 50 voters in the key seat of Midway receive politicians' speeches with some scepticism and say that the campaign has been the dirtiest for years. AMANDA HAIGH reports.

insurance clerk who voted Labour in 1979. He gave as his main reason for backing the SDP: "Labour has just got too bitchy, dragging up the Falklands issue like that."

Mrs Mabel Ware, aged 72, a lifelong Labour voter, began this campaign undecided but says she will definitely vote Conservative. She said: "I think it's very wrong of Healey. It has hurt Labour's campaign. I enjoy the election, but they can do without all this dirt-slinging."

Pronouncements by politicians of all parties have been taken with a high pinch of salt throughout the campaign. Mr Patricia Higley, a power station guide and former Conservative voter who is still undecided this time, said: "I am not sure they are all being truthful. They do not always do exactly what they say they will once they get into power."

Staunch Conservative Mr George Day, aged 74, who is a

retired technical sales manager, was more forthright: "They seem to be sinking, especially the Labour Party, to a new low. Some of the things they say, if not downright lies, are a distortion of the facts."

But few have given up on the campaign. Like Mrs Rosina Ramsden, aged 63, a retired catering assistant, who will vote Conservative. She said: "It has been a filthy campaign, slinging muck, slugging one another off. It is disgusting. It is not a clean fight. All you hear on television is them dragging one another down."

Television was by far the largest source of influence named by the panel and a surprisingly large majority of panelists say they watch party political broadcasts.

A single television programme, *Election 500*, persuaded unemployed Miss Annette Rooney, aged 19, who was previously planning to vote for Labour, to vote for the SDP.

The Times panel

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Rochdale

Fighting to spike big gun

CANDIDATES
C. Smith (L/All)
V. Broom (Lab)
A. Fearn (C)
P. Courtney (UP)

Removing Cyril Smith from his Rochdale seat where he reclines with a comfortably padded majority is a feat one suspects to be far beyond the political muscle of either of his two main opponents.

However, the slightly-built Labour candidate Ms Valerie Broom is campaigning vigorously to end 11 years of Liberal rule and seems undaunted by her task of spiking one of the Alliance's big guns. "It is not the size of the gun, but the power of the shot," she points out with alacrity.

The Tory candidate, Mr Alan Fearn, a local dentist, aged 58, who seems destined to lose his fifth successive election fight is less optimistic. He admits glumly: "I do not have his frame or his fame." Wisely, Mr Fearn realizes his friends may lie in the apparent waste of Labour support and repeated reminders to the electorate of the Lab-Lib pact and their unity in 75 per cent of the division lobbies.

"I am the only anti-socialist candidate. That is my banner headline", he emphasized. He

Profile of Rochdale

1981 % Own Occ	38.4
1981 % Loc Auth	37.2
1981 % Black/Asian	10
1981 % Mid of	44.3
1981 % Prof men	15.7
1982 electorate	67,522
1978 BBC/TM national result: L 4,600	

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes. % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants. % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan. % Mid of: proportion of non-manual workers. % Prof men: Professional, higher managers, and independent business. BBC/TM national result: 1979 in new boundary constituencies by John Giddens study team.

1978 general election: C. Smith (L) 22,172; V. Broom (Lab) 15,876; A. Fearn (C) 9,496; P. Courtney (UP) 900. (Lab lost 5,294.)

also refers to the 10 per cent Black/Asian population, which he says is a legacy from two decades ago when large numbers arrived in the Lancashire towns to work in its then thriving cotton mills. With the industry's decline many of them have joined dole queues which have reached 18 per cent in the area.

Mr Fearn is in favour of voluntary repatriation but believes it to be a non-starter. Instead he relies upon, as upswing in the economy to ease a growing social problem by the provision of new jobs.

About unemployment's effect on his polling booth popularity, he takes a philosophical view. "People are not bitter about it. By and large they do not blame their Government but instead see it in a world context."

Ms Broom thinks otherwise. Rochdale she points out is the sixth worst unemployment blackspot in the North-west. "Over and over again people are raising the question. They are beginning to realize that however larger than life Cyril Smith might be, his party does not have the policies to solve the problem."

A Labour government, she pledges, will invest money in jobs instead of dole-queues. Ms Broom almost bumped into Mr Smith when they were both canvassing the town's shopping centre two weeks ago.

She is sure her presence did not pass unnoticed by Mr Smith. "I may be small but I am noticeable", she said. A few days later when Ms Broom met her Tory opponent, the pair shook hands, perhaps in mutual sympathy.

Mr Smith seems happy to let his two main opponents nibble chunks out of each other while he distributes smiles.



Mr Cyril Smith: distributing smiles

He still lives with his widowed mother Eva, aged 79, in the terraced house they bought in 1947. Mr Smith's

Tomorrow: Dulwich, Bradford

ing, I cannot find anyone who does not think I will win", he said. "I am quietly confident."

Mr Smith is unconcerned about the Alliance's poor showing in the opinion polls. The last time they showed his party at 18 per cent was in 1974 when he won the seat with his largest majority of 9,000.

Ian Smith

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Lewisham E

Double blue boxing clever

CANDIDATES
R. Moyle (Lab)
C. Moyrhan (C)
P. Toynbee (SDP/All)
A. Hassard (ECO)
P. Gibson (WRP)
G. Roberts (Comm)

In the last Parliament central London was encircled by a great belt of Labour-held inner suburban seats, broken only by narrow Tory corridors to the north-west and south-west. The fortunes of the parties in these seats on June 9 will be a major element in determining their overall states nationally.

One of the key seats in the belt is Lewisham East, where Roland Moyle for Labour is defending a majority of only 1,593.

Lewisham is part of the solid rather dreary belt of inner suburbs south of London, with little manufacturing industry and is heavily dependent for employment on the service industries. It stretches from the fringes of the green acres of Blackheath to the north, through the trim council estates of Downham and Grove Park, to the edges of Conservative country around Bromley and Beckenham.

In terms of issues, it reflects the major national pre-occupations with jobs and defence,

Profile of Lewisham E

1981 % Own Occ	38.5
1981 % Loc Auth	48.2
1981 % Black/Asian	48.2
1981 % Mid of	54.9
1981 % Prof men	14.1
1982 electorate	61,978
1978 BBC/TM national result: Labour 2,100	

1978 General election: R. Moyle (Lab) 22,916; C. Moyrhan (C) 21,216; P. Toynbee (SDP/All) 10,000; A. Hassard (ECO) 1,593; P. Gibson (WRP) 100; G. Roberts (Comm) 1,593.

though there are also particularly sharp arguments over rates and sales of council houses.

Mr Moyle, a barrister who was a Minister of State in the last Labour government, is under a double threat. If the present strength of the parties, as reflected in opinion polls, were to be translated into votes in Lewisham East, that alone would be quite enough to ensure that the seat fell to the Conservatives.

Mr Moyle reports that canvassing in the early stages of the campaign revealed an unusual number of voters who were undecided about their intentions. But now, he says, opinions are crystallizing, with some going to support the Alliance, but many also supporting Labour.

At the outset the SDP

candidate, Miss Polly Toynbee, a columnist with *The Guardian*, said that support for Labour was incredibly soft. Workers for the Alliance say that this impression persists.

An intelligent lady with a comfortable manner, she constitutes the second threat to Labour.

In the marginal inner London seats it is usually possible to find one or two potential high fliers among Conservatives and one such is their candidate in Lewisham East, Colin Moyrhan.

He was president of the Union at Oxford and gained a double blue for boxing and coxswain. His career has moved at such speed that it seems only an oversight that he has prevented him also getting a blue for the sprint.

At 27, with Olympic and world championship silver medals for rowing under his belt, he is chief executive of a tea and coffee company, and last December became a part-time political adviser to the Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym. All the portents suggest that he has a good chance of becoming one of the youngest members of the next parliament.

Rodney Cowton

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ELECTION JUNE 83

Kinnock's Goose Green outburst angers war victims' families

By Tim Jones

Welsh parents last night accused Mr Neil Kinnock of dishonouring their sons who died in the Falklands after he said it was a pity that other people had to "leave their guts at Goose Green" to prove that Mrs Thatcher had courage.

His comment was made last night on TV South's *The South Decides* and comes within days of Mr Denis Healey's accusation that Mrs Thatcher "gloried in slaughter". Mr Healey later said he should have used the word "conflict" instead of "slaughter".

Mr Kinnock's outburst came after a member of the audience stood up and shouted: "At least Mrs Thatcher has got guts". He replied: "And it is a pity that people had to leave their guts on the ground in order to prove it".

Mr Alan Newbury whose Welsh Guardsman son died in the war said last night: "To use the Falklands in this campaign is to dishonour their memory. If someone invades British territory you do the proper thing and defend it."

Families in Wales were particularly upset by Mr Kinnock's remarks because tomorrow is the anniversary of the disaster at Bluff Cove where 36

Welsh Guardsmen died when Argentine planes attacked the ships Sir Galahad and St Tristram.

Mrs Pat Morse whose son Nigel Rowberry died in the war said: "This dishonours what they did for their country. It is totally wrong for it to be brought up at this time." Mrs Morse, a life-long Labour voter, said the attack would make her change her political allegiance.

During the programme, Mr Lew Gardner, the presenter, had asked Mr Kinnock whether there was an argument that the election had turned out to be about the character and the force of Mrs Thatcher's personality and the nation's view of the Falklands war.

Mr Kinnock then followed up his remarks about guts, saying: "The test of a leader of a democratic country includes the ability to lead that country in times of crisis and I have no wish to detract from her efforts but do not let us confuse her arrogance with any particular form of strength or the fact that she was ruthless with her party and Cabinet."

"Do not let us fall into the trap of voting for a schoolboy bully because if we develop a one-person Government as we have had in the last year we will deserve to live on our knees."

When Mr Kinnock finished speaking, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, said: "I do not want to descend into the sewer with Mr Kinnock."

Last night Mr Kinnock was unrepentant as he spoke in his Islwyn constituency. He said: "I do not think it is gutter politics at all. If the Prime Minister owes any part of her reputation to her conduct of the Falklands invasion and subsequent war, no one should be surprised if reference is made to that either in the course of an election or at any other time."

Lord Lever, who as Mr Harold Lever was a Labour Cabinet minister in the 1970s, has followed the example of another Labour peer and former minister, Lord Shackleton, in writing a letter of support to Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP leader, in his fight to retain Glasgow, Hillhead.

Anger over 'Let's bomb Russia' call

The BBC and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament received a number of protests yesterday over Kenny Everett's "Let's bomb Russia" remark at the Conservatives' Wembley rally attended by the Prime Minister on Sunday.

CND said they included Conservative supporters worried about the deterioration of east-west relations. "Hundreds of distressed and angry viewers, old and young, rang through to us," CND said.

Mr Everett had also shouted "Let's kick Michael Foot's shank away". His agent said he was filming and not available for comment.

Mrs Thatcher dismissed Alliance and Labour criticism of the remarks: "It is a pity if you cannot regard the remarks of a comedian as being exactly what they are - humorous and that is all."

Few want banks nationalized

Over three-quarters of the population are against nationalizing banks according to a survey by MORI. Commissioned by the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, the poll shows that 77 per cent are against and only 17 per cent in favour.

Among Labour supporters 60 per cent were against and one-third for nationalization. The Labour Party in its manifesto raises the possibility of nationalizing one or more of the banks if they failed to cooperate with a Labour government.

Councils expect more cuts

Local authority leaders expect a government announcement shortly after the election of new cuts in council spending in 1984-85.

For the past three weeks, negotiations between councils and the Government on next year's figures have been suspended. But a Conservative victory would mean subordinating all planning to the Government's ambition of placing a statutory limit on the amount councils could raise in rates.

Correction

Mr Hermann Schnepfer is programme controller, not head of the BBC German service, as reported yesterday. For the election, the service will carry an extra six hours' broadcasting, four on the night, two next day.

Treading softly on the campaign trail

By John Young

"It's quite extraordinary," Mr James Prior says. "People either think Margaret is wonderful or they absolutely hate her. That's the sort of person she is."

We are in a shopping precinct at Oulton Broad in Suffolk, and a woman has just come up to Mr Prior to say what a marvellous job the Prime Minister is doing. He had earlier declined a formal interview with *The Times*, adding with an almost sheepish grin, "I shall only get myself into trouble again."

But, being a most affable man, he has no objection to my joining him on the campaign trail and, being a politician, he naturally enjoys talking. However, he makes no secret of the fact that he hates electioneering.

His discomfort with the whole ritual, of blaring, loud-speakers and jumping out of the car to pump the hands of total strangers is not exactly alleviated by the presence of four Scotland Yard "beavers" deputized to keep a permanent guard on the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Are people aware of the difference between Thatcherism and the sort of Conservatism he professes? "Yes, I think they are. I've had several people say they are voting for me in my personal capacity, and others

who say they would vote for me but who don't like the way the party has been moving. "On the other hand there are those, I know, who say why doesn't he shut up? Why does he always seem to be at odds with the leadership?"

Outside the party offices his agent hands him the results of a specially commissioned constituency poll, which suggest a majority approaching 20,000. Mr Prior dismisses it with derision. "I think I am going to win all right, but I don't believe it's a forgone conclusion."

"I'm sure the Alliance are taking more votes from Labour than from us. But we're getting our support from the right, and I don't just mean the Conservative right wing. I mean the right wing working class vote, and you can't get any more right than that, especially on issues like defence and capital punishment."

He is reluctant to talk about what happens after the election. "I have said I would like to continue as a member of the Government, and I would be happy to go on serving in Northern Ireland."

After the slightest of pauses, he corrects himself. "That is to say I would be quite prepared to go on serving in Northern Ireland."



Mr Norman Tebbit at yesterday's press conference, when he said that the economic indicators were pointing upwards. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Tory intentions 'More fluid than manifesto'

By Our Political Editor

The Conservatives, if elected, would not confine themselves to the specifics of their manifesto but would act "within the scope of the present manifesto, policies and philosophy", Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday. She said that that did not amount to a blank cheque.

Questioned at the Conservatives' campaign press conference about what Labour has called their "hidden manifesto", Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe would not allow that they have unpublished plans to raise taxation or reduce expenditure if hopes of growth prove false. But neither would they bind themselves to their published plan.

"Our plans have been published for the next three years and our manifesto takes those proposals to the end of the Parliament, and there are no

intentions that are not disclosed in the manifesto", Sir Geoffrey said. Although any Chancellor was theoretically free to cut expenditure or raise taxes by any amount at any time, a Chancellor "operates within the policies of his government."

"Our policies are designed to secure and effective control of public spending and the prospect of lower rather than higher taxes", Sir Geoffrey said.

The Prime Minister was asked if she would do only what is in her party's manifesto, and replied: "No, of course not. We have laid down the broad general lines in the manifesto and certain specific policies."

"Particular things come up during the lifetime of a government and of course one deals with them."

Steel takes heart from poll showing Alliance surge

From Michael Knipe, Richmond

The SDP/Liberal Alliance has almost doubled its popularity in Scotland, according to an opinion poll being published by the *Glasgow Herald* tomorrow.

According to the poll, Alliance support has risen in a week from 12 per cent to 23 per cent. In the same period Conservative popularity has dropped from 32 to 26 per cent, Labour from 44 to 40 per cent and the Scottish National Party from 12 per cent to 11 per cent.

The poll carried out by System 3, indicates that Mr Roy Jenkins, the Alliance leader, could hold his Glasgow, Hillhead, seat. However, the greatest impact of the Alliance surge is likely to be on Conservative-held seats.

Mr David Steel the Liberal leader, said last night: "It is the biggest advance recorded by any poll in the campaign. It shows the Alliance hitting form at the end of the campaign even more strongly in Scotland than I had expected. If Labour support is crumbling to the Socialist heartland then its decline will be even more dramatic elsewhere."

The Scottish National Party was also taking comfort from canvassing returns showing a swing away from Labour.

The surge of support for the party was such that Mr Gordon Wilson, chairman, said he could no longer set limits to the party's hopes of success (John Winder writes).

Earlier Mr Steel had told the Alliance's morning press conference that he had evidence of a collapse of the Conservative vote in Labour's heartlands, and a similar decline in the Labour vote in traditionally Conservative strongholds.

He had been confident in his belief that the Alliance would move ahead of Labour. "We have done that, and having got past Labour, I would expect us to eat into the Conservative vote."

Mr Steel agreed later that he had been extrapolating from last week's polls, believing that the movement of support to the Alliance would be found to have continued over the weekend and saying that the party had evidence from the constituencies to support that.

But at the Labour press conference, Mr Denis Healey, the party's deputy leader, produced the result of Labour's private polls in relation to Alliance support for the past week: last Wednesday, 23 per cent; Thursday, 20 per cent; Friday, 23 per cent; Saturday, 22 per cent, and Sunday, 22 per cent.

That, he said, showed that they could neither offer an alternative government nor influence a Conservative one if it were elected.

At the Conservative Party press conference, Mrs Thatcher was asked if she would welcome a substantial Alliance presence on the opposition benches in the Commons. She said it was a matter for the electorate who it put on Opposition benches. She was only concerned with who it put into Government.

Strategists ponder size of majority

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

With the opinion polls suggesting that she is heading for a landslide victory, Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday went to Alliance territory and gave a strong warning against apathy to Conservative supporters.

The Prime Minister's remarks on a visit to Croydon North-West - the seat the Conservatives lost in a by-election in October 1981, to Mr William Pitt, the Liberal - confirmed that the size of the Conservative majority is now the primary concern among party strategists.

Standing outside the local party headquarters, Mrs Thatcher declared: "We must get out every single Tory supporter to vote Tory on Thursday. I hope that will include many who never voted Tory before."

"I believe that the vast majority of people in this country are totally anti-socialist, and the way to demonstrate that is by giving Conservative candidates a bumper majority."

Mrs Thatcher said that must be done "in each and every seat

that we are fighting." She said: "There is no such thing as a vote for a small majority, a medium majority or a big majority. We have to get people to vote Tory to make it clear they are behind our policies for the country."

Mrs Thatcher's warning was one of many she has given against tactical voting. It was a reflection of the unease felt by her campaign aides that the message from the battery of recent opinion polls, all of them predicting a massive majority on Thursday, is almost too good to be true. They fear that this may either breed complacency or increase the chances of people voting for the Alliance to reduce the Conservative majority.

Mrs Thatcher said that the polls were only on 1,000 or 2,000 people. "The poll we must win for the country as a whole is the poll of 41 million."

The Prime Minister could not have made her point more forcibly. "I urge everyone to come out. I do not want any apathy in the Tory Party."

SDLP says it will win four seats

From Richard Ford Belfast

The Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) predicted yesterday that it would win at least four seats in Northern Ireland to send the strongest nationalist team to Westminster for 60 years.

Mr John Hume, the party leader, said Roman Catholics in the province faced the stark choice of building or destroying, but he believed a tide was flowing in the SDLP's favour and that the party could win in Belfast West because there was a clear majority in the constituency opposed to violence.

Mr Hume appealed to Protestants to support his party's policies, warning them that by clinging to the doctrine of "no surrender", they were supporting an idea that had always led to conflict and would continue to do so.

The party said there would be a huge campaign of personation and though it had agents ready to stop it on polling day, many SDLP members admit privately that it is an almost impossible task.

Mr Hume attacked the Provisionals for their contempt of the electorate.

Mr Hume was speaking at a press conference in the SDLP advice centre in the Falls Road where windows had been broken and an attempt made to force the door during the previous night.

● The Official Unionist Party alleged yesterday that the rival Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) was smearing Mr Enoch Powell over his religious beliefs. Mr Powell is struggling to retain Down South for the Official Unionists.

Mr Cecil Harvey, the DUP candidate, had said of Mr Powell: "He belongs to the Anglo-Catholic church which we would look on as a church akin to Rome."

Mr Powell attends St Margaret's, Westminster, where the rector, Canon Trevor Beeson, said it was "rather low Church of England".



Geoffrey Smith

COMMENT

It is remarkable that two days before polling everything now seems set to challenge one of the cherished maxims of British politics: that elections are not won and lost on foreign policy. This campaign had been more influenced directly and indirectly by external affairs than any other, at least since the Second World War.

Its only rival in this respect was the election of 1964, in which Sir Alex Douglas-Home made up a good deal of lost ground as Conservative Prime Minister by emphasizing the danger the Labour would give up Britain's independent nuclear deterrent. But while Sir Alec was defeated by only the narrowest of margins, he did lose. Defence policy did not determine the election.

But now all the opinion polls suggest that the victorious party will be the one whose principal strength lies in external affairs. On unemployment, still the topic most frequently raised on the doorstep, the Conservatives are having to explain that it is not really their fault that more than three million people are out of work. On the National Health Service, whose popularity with the electorate should never be underestimated, they are forced to deny that they would dismantle it. On pensions, they are busy scuttling the accusations that they would fail to maintain the real value against inflation.

On all these questions, which are probably the domestic issues of greatest concern to the voters, the Conservatives are on the defensive. They can, it is true, point to their success in bringing down the rate of inflation, to their rolling programme of trade union reform and to the improvement in productivity. But it is hard to believe that these are the reasons why the Conservatives are so far ahead in the opinion polls.

Defence major cause of fear

If they win as handsomely as is now expected, it will be for two reasons: respect for the determination of the Government in general and Mrs Thatcher in particular, and fear of Labour. Both these factors can be attributed largely to external affairs. The great unspoken issue of this election - at least until Mr Healey came to help to the Conservatives last week - has been the Falklands.

Only a few voters on the doorstep refer to the war as their reason for supporting the Conservatives. But what has been evident has been the indirect Falklands factor: admiration for a Prime Minister and a Government whose determination was tested and proved. To us, mind, this change of attitude has transformed British politics.

Defence policy is also one of the major reasons for fear of Labour. Labour's position on disarmament has alarmed the voters on its own account and symbolized the party's drift to the left. It has been Labour's biggest single policy liability in this campaign. The electorate have been alienated both by the commitment to militarism and by the confusion among the leaders.

The commitment to leave the EEC may also have become a handicap for Labour. I am doubtful how many votes it will switch across the country. But the fear that withdrawal would cost jobs has certainly gripped public attention in some constituencies, and the party's national strategists are deliberately refusing to highlight the issue.

Does all this mean, then, that there has been a dramatic broadening of the electorate's perspective? Have we suddenly become more internationally minded? I believe there has been a toughening rather than a broadening of British attitudes. Most voters do not want Britain to be pushed around, whether it be by Argentina or the Soviet Union, and they want to possess the means to prevent that happening. A number of factors have come together so that the general impression of the capability and good sense of the rival parties - which is always decisive - has been determined at this election more by external than by domestic developments. But this is largely an accident of timing. Unemployment is seen for the moment as something which cannot be settled by the Government. Defence issues have attracted exceptional attention. This makes 1983 an unusual election. But I doubt if it will set a trend.

Jobs and trade would survive withdrawal from EEC, Foot says

By Barbara Day

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, on the EEC: "Although we think it is much more sensible for us to withdraw from the Community, and that is why we are committed to it, we also want to ensure that the changeover is done in a way that improves the prospect of jobs and does not injure it. "Countries like Austria, Sweden and Norway are outside

the Market and they have far lower unemployment than we have got and their inflation is lower than ours too, so they have run their economic affairs perfectly well being outside the Market but having friendly relations with us and I believe we could do exactly the same. Indeed, we have got a much stronger position than they have because we have got a

BROADCASTING

big market and these countries in Europe want to export to us. . . It will not injure jobs and trade here for us to come out if we do it in the way the Labour Party proposes."

On Militant: "I give you the absolute assurance there is going to be no takeover of the Labour Party by the Militant Tendency or by any other group that seeks to form a group within our party." (BBC, Election Call).

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on education vouchers: "We are always anxious to find ways of extending the opportunities for choice in education. We do not believe the voucher scheme offers a feasible way of achieving that, but we are willing to look at any suggestions . . . to extend parental choice for their children."

On the health service: "There is no question of privatizing or changing the basis of the National Health Service at all."

We shall, of course, continue the arrangements for partnership between the public and the private sector which have existed since the health service began." (BBC, News After Noon).

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, on the coal industry: "You cannot find the money to invest in new and profitable capacity if it is all going down the drain in hopelessly loss-making pits. . . There are all sorts of ways in which they can make themselves viable. They can make pits more efficient and more productive. It does not necessarily mean closures. They could find new markets for British coal and I hope that that is one of the things that Mr MacGregor will do. There are a whole range of ways, but it will certainly involve closures. I make no secret of that, nor have I ever made any secret of that." (BBC Radio 4, *The World At One*).

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party: "We have

got to show that if you want to stop the Conservatives winning the only way to do it is to vote Labour because the Alliance, really by their own confession, has no chance whatever of forming a government or even of getting more seats than the Liberals have done in a bad year."

"It is only in the last few days that the possibility of tactical voting has been ventilated in the newspapers and Mrs Thatcher is clearly very worried about it. I think that the remaining three days will see a very rapid fall in the Conservative lead as we have seen falls in government leads in the last few days of a campaign on many previous occasions." (TV-am, *Good Morning Britain*).

GLC puts case

The Greater London Council yesterday placed advertisements costing about £120,000 in national newspapers as the first shot in a campaign to counter the Conservative threat of abolition.

Hattersley looks back to 1945

From Our Correspondent Aberdeen

Mr Roy Hattersley called history to his aid yesterday to show that Labour should not yet be written off as potential election winners.

Speaking in Aberdeen he said: "At this stage in the 1945 campaign Labour were so far behind that everyone said there was no hope of them winning. In the event Clement Attlee got an overall majority of 158." He also said that the day before Harry Treiman was elected President of the United States, a newspaper had predicted that his Republican opponent would win by a landslide.

Mr Hattersley, who said he agreed with 90 per cent of the Labour Party manifesto, accepted that there would be some tactical voting on Thursday but rejected the idea that the Alliance would beat Labour.

South Africa reprieves three ANC men, but others will be hanged

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr Marais Viljoen, the South African State President, yesterday announced a reprieve for three of the six black members of the underground African National Congress sentenced to death for high treason, but said the others would be hanged on Thursday. The last execution of an ANC member was in April, 1979.

Mr Viljoen commuted the sentences passed in August, 1981, on Anthony Tsotsos, Johannes Shabangu and David Mose, all in their twenties, to life imprisonment, which in South Africa generally means exactly what it says where "crimes against the security of the state" are involved.

The three men were involved in a bomb blast at the Sasol oil-from-coal plant at Secunda in June, 1980, in attacks on a government building in Soweto and on a police station in Johannesburg; in a hand grenade attack on the house of a black police constable; and in blowing up a railway line.

No one was killed in any of these incidents, and the passing of the death sentence was

considered unusually harsh. The death penalty is mandatory only for murder in South Africa, though it can be imposed for a number of other crimes, ranging from treason to rape.

None of the accused, who all pleaded not guilty, was called to give evidence. During the trial defence counsel tried to prevent the submission of confessions allegedly extracted from the accused under electric shock torture and beatings, but the court ruled that the confessions were admissible, which in South Africa generally means exactly what it says where "crimes against the security of the state" are involved.

The three men who are to hang are Simon Mogerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Moteng, also in their twenties. They were found guilty in August last year of involvement in armed attacks on three police stations in which four black policemen were killed and several civilians injured. They were convicted of high treason, murder, robbery and other offences.

The hanging decision was denounced as blood-thirsty by the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, at the organiza-

tion's headquarters-in-exile in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

● Unionist convicted: A black trade unionist, Oscar Mpeha, aged 73, has been found guilty of terrorist activities after a trial lasting more than two years, AFP reports.

The 223-day trial in Cape Town was the second-largest hearing in South African legal history after the four-year trial in which Nelson Mandela and 155 other members of the ANC were acquitted in 1961 of plotting to overthrow the state. (Mr Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963).

Mr Mpeha will be sentenced later. The South African Press Association said he was a former president of the ANC for the Cape. A Supreme Court judge found him guilty on terrorism charges but not guilty of two charges of murder.

He and 18 other accused had pleaded not guilty to all three charges. Mr Mpeha was arrested in August, 1980, when two motorists died after their vehicles were stoned near Crossroads, a black township outside Cape Town.

Tired men of PLO promise to fight on

From Robert Fisk, Waverly Camp, Bealbek

They sat around the grubby, high-ceilinged room with its obligatory photograph of Mr Yasser Arafat and swore that the Palestine Liberation Organization remained united a year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "Why, just look around you," Mr Abu Usama said, gesturing at the 11 men sitting along the walls.

"There is the representative of the Democratic Front," he said, and a thin man in a white shirt grinned weakly from a chair in the corner. "And there is the man from Saiga," at which a plump figure in a yellow safari jacket expressed the view that the PLO would never be beaten so long as they had Syrian help.

Mr Usama is General Secretary of what the PLO call their "Popular Committee". He wanted to show that the Palestinians were not really fighting each other.

He found the task rather difficult. Only an hour before we arrived at Waverly Camp - for the old British Army barracks here is now a refugee camp - Mr Usami and his colleagues had decreed that no Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed in future to carry guns in the area of Bealbek.

There were to be no more Palestinian roadblocks like the one which started Saturday's fire-fight between PLO guerrillas. The PLO, Mr Usami announced, would pay for the damage which their men had caused. The battle had been "unfortunate".

Mr Asama is a pragmatic man with a faint sense of humour whose frown spreads up his balding head when he hears a question that demands the truth. One year after Israel invaded Lebanon nine months after the Palestinian guerrillas evacuated Beirut, was there not reason to criticize Mr Arafat?

The plump man from Saiga - it is a pro-Syrian guerrilla movement - burst out: "We are unified, of course we are unified. But there are always things wrong with a revolution. People have different ideas. There wasn't a mutiny, it was a correctional movement".

It was the Syrians who decided that there would be no more Palestinian roadblocks, so Mr Usami's decision came a little late in the day. So did his explanation of last year's Palestinian "victory".

The argument was fallacious. Last year Mr Usami could have given his little lecture in Tyre or Sidon, out driven out of the south and out of Beirut, he was sitting here in Bealbek, further than ever from the land he calls Palestine.

They were tired men and the little room, with its cigarette ends on the floor, its battered teapot on the cluttered filing cabinets, radiated familiar despair.

"I was in England last month," Mr Usami said suddenly. "I met Mr Michael Foot and Mr Anthony Benn. We were meeting workers in Scotland. I gave Mr Foot our Palestinian scar, or kuffiyah. I think he understands our situation here."

When it was suggested that Mr Foot's chances of political success might be about as good as Mr Arafat's, the came an immediate reply. "OK, but Mrs Thatcher understands us too," Mr Usami said.

"Oh yes, after the past year, all Europe understands our position." That, it seemed, was supposed to be the measure of the PLO's "victory".



Touchdown: Mr and Mrs Hawke at Heathrow yesterday.

Right royal time for republican Hawke

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's Labour Prime Minister, spoke to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and to Mr Michael Foot on the telephone last night.

Today he will see Mr Les Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, before holding a press conference at Australia House.

What has most caught the public imagination during his 48-hour stay in Britain, is the succession of royal tête-à-têtes for an allegedly republican politician - including tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Kensington Palace yesterday and lunch with the Queen today.

He will also attend today's opening by the Queen Mother of the Australian Studies Centre at London University, the original purpose of his visit to this country.

It was the opening of the centre which persuaded Canberra to let the visit go ahead despite the British election, which forced the cancellation of official government talks.

Dr Robert O'Neill, Australian Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, will also meet Mr Hawke today before the Prime Minister is whisked to the Oval to see the Australian cricket team play New Zealand. He flies to Paris tomorrow morning for talks with the French Government.

● MELBOURNE: The left wing of the Labour Party is angry over what it believes is the virtual abandonment by Mr Hawke, during his visit to Indonesia of the party's policy on East Timor. Tony Dubois writes.

Leaders of the left wing will try to raise the issue at a special caucus meeting planned for next month.

Mr Hawke intimated in Jakarta on Sunday that Australia might change its stance at the United Nations on East Timor. He said that relevant to its consideration as to how it should vote in the UN on the question.

It is Labour Party policy for a Labour Government to change the existing UN vote recognizing Indonesia's takeover of East Timor pending an international supervised act of self-determination by the Timor people.

Mr Ken Fry, a leading left-wing backbench spokesman in the House of Representatives, however admitted that Mr Hawke would probably win any caucus battle over a change in that policy.

'Banda quits' story unsettles Malawi

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Reports that President Hastings Banda, the aging ruler of Malawi, is planning to leave the political scene for a 12-month sabbatical in Britain, non-plussed London's embassy-land yesterday.

This included the Malawi High Commission, where an official said that it was news to him, or had been until the telephone inquiries began to flow. The High Commissioner himself was "very busy" with other meetings and although they were usually kept informed, by telex of important developments at home, a signal on this occasion had not so far arrived.

Nor was there any confirmation from the Foreign Office of the suggestion that Dr Banda, now aged 77, had nominated Mr John Tembo, the Governor of the Central Bank in Malawi, to hold the reins of government in his absence. Whitehall sources pointed out, however, that rumours had abounded for the past six weeks.

The departure of Dr Banda would leave a power vacuum which a number of tribal factions would be only too glad to fill.

There have also been a number of unexplained deaths

in recent months, including those of Mr Dick Matemba and Mr Aitai Mpakani, two prominent Malawi politicians.

Meanwhile, there was no further news last night of Mr Orton Chirwa and his wife, condemned to death for alleged treason by a Malawi court in May, despite repeated appeals for clemency from international organizations.

Dr Andrew Doig, a former Moderator of the Church of Scotland and a missionary in Malawi for 24 years, flew to Lilongwe last week in an attempt to persuade Dr Banda to save the Chirwas from their fate.

But a Church of Scotland official in Edinburgh said last night that no reports of any progress had so far been made.

● HARARE: Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper called on the Malawi Government yesterday to clarify the political situation in the country for the outside world, Reuters reports.

In an editorial it said that "from the little information that has filtered out one can deduce that the political climate is quite fluid."

Leading article, page 15

Rain keeps Britons in Tigré

Khartoum (Reuters) - A group of foreign relief workers released by Tigré guerrillas in Ethiopia could not cross into Sudan yesterday because they were trapped behind a rain-swollen border river, relief officials said.

Miss Wendy Riches, the director of the public relations office of Britain's Save the Children Fund, said torrential rain and floods had delayed the workers' crossing from Tigré province.

The team of four Britons, two Irish nurses, two Italian nuns, an American priest and an Indian doctor, escorted by members of the Tigré People's Liberation Front (TPLF), had been due to arrive in the eastern town of Kassala on Sunday.

The TPLF, which is fighting for Tigré's independence from Ethiopia, seized the workers on April 21, but later said they were guests of the movement, taken to see the effects of the drought on the province.

Asked whether the delay had raised doubts over whether the TPLF had gone back on its decision to free them, Miss Riches said: "This is very unlikely. It is our understanding the TPLF has not gone back on their word. The delay is due to rain."

Asked whether relief officials were worried about the safety of their colleagues, Miss Riches said: "We have never been worried about their safety because the TPLF pledged to keep them safe, and we do believe them. We feel, however, very frustrated by the delay."

She added that fund officials in Khartoum were in radio contact with Kassala, where Mr Hugh Mackay, the fund's overseas director, has been waiting for the group since Saturday.

Peking joins ILO after 13 years

Geneva - The Peking Government took up its place in the International Labour Organization yesterday, 13 years after being offered it. Alan McGregor writes. Headed by Mr Zhao Shouyi, Minister of Labour and Personnel, a 31-member delegation, including six women, filed into the ILO's annual conference to the applause of most of the other 130 countries represented.

This was within minutes of approval for a motion wiping out \$37.2m (£23m) representing the accumulated membership contributions unpaid by China since 1971. It was then that the ILO governing body decided Taiwan should vacate its seat in favour of Peking.

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Insults traded in French court

Draguignan, France (Reuters) - Joseph Thomas Recco, accused of shooting dead three women cashiers at a Béziers supermarket and of killing two men and a child at Carqueiranne, entered the courtroom here shouting: "I am 100 per cent innocent - the ideal scapegoat!"

He claimed that his original conviction was "extracted by force, but the judge threatened to throw him out of court when he accused police of torture. His Corsican mother also exchanged insults with the families of the victims."

Escape by rope from Delhi fire

Delhi (AP) - A fire started by welding sparks igniting diesel oil engulfed upper floors of a 14-storey business building here, trapping 300 people for hours and killing at least one fireman. Another fireman is missing and believed dead.

About 50 or 60 groped their way down staircases through fire and smoke, a few were clucked from the roof by helicopters, and 243 fled over a swaying rope bridge to an adjacent building.

Burmese attack rebel bases

Delhi (AFP Reuters) - Burmese security forces have killed or rounded up more than 200 rebels from the Indian state of Nagaland during recent weeks in the border jungles, the India Express reported here. Many rebels had fled into Burma in recent months to escape the Indian Army.

Cowboy cop

New York (AP) - A police officer charged up fashionable Fifth Avenue during the rush hour on his 11-year-old horse Cherokee to arrest a bank robbery suspect, cornered by a police manager and teller. Officer Charles Interdonato, said the chase made him feel like he was in the Wild West.

Goya found

Madrid - A red chalk nude self-portrait has been discovered and identified as genuine in Zaragoza. Señor José Pascual de Quinto, Keeper of the Aragon Royal Economic Society's art treasures, said he had found the drawing, dated April 30, 1792.

Terrorist held

Milan (AP) - Luigi Rapisarda, aged 24, a suspected leader of the left-wing terrorist group Prima Linea (Front Line), was arrested in a cafe here during a routine check by an anti-terrorism squad.

Correction

In the Saudi Arabian Special Report of May 20 two photographs were incorrectly captioned. One, showing traditional houses, should have identified them as being in Asir Province. The other, showing a mosque, should have identified it as the Mosque of the Prophet in Medina.

Polish film union lets Wajda go

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Andrzej Wajda and other pro-Solidarity film-makers have finally resigned from the leadership of Poland's suspended film union, clearing the way for the Government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to reactivate the association under a less politically sensitive presidency.

Mr Wajda, who directed such films as *Man of Iron*, about the rise of Solidarity, had earlier proposed that he resign, providing that the authorities end the suspension of the film-makers' union and allow the members to elect a leadership of their choice.

Negotiations with the Government stalled and some film-makers accused Mr Wajda of allowing himself to be manipulated. Then at the weekend the Mayor of Warsaw approved a meeting of the film-makers' board of control, which in turn voted 25 to eight to accept the resignation of Mr Wajda, who is Poland's most prominent film director.

The decision to accept his resignation showed that a growing number of film-makers "accepted the route of normalization and dialogue", according to the party daily *Trybuna Ludu*.

But film-makers present at the meeting said the decision, which followed several hours of heated discussion, sounded the death knell for the union in its old independent form.

Four directors immediately resigned from the union, with one, Mr Marcel Lozinski, saying: "I can no longer identify myself with a union that will neither be independent or self-managed. This was a victory for the Government."

The association is to hold a congress to elect a new leadership before November 30, and it is expected that the suspension order on the association will be lifted in the next few days.

Mr Wajda, who was recently dismissed as studio chief of the influential "X" film unit, had offered his resignation in a letter to General Jaruzelski because his term of office had run out and because he realized that the suspension of the union was harming young film-makers with families to support.

However, Mr Wajda and the other presidium members - had been adamant that his resignation must be coupled with a government pledge to keep the union democratic.

The directors who resigned from the union yesterday argue that it will now lose all semblance of democracy and will open the way for a praesidium run by pro-government film-makers.

The Polish cinema, which enjoyed a burst of creative energy during the Solidarity era, became one of the most effective ways of spreading the ideals of Solidarity, which is now illegal.

Besides the film-makers' union, the artists' and writers' unions are also still suspended pending either changes in the union leadership or wedding out Solidarity sympathizers - or changes in the statutes.

Knesset opposition seeks inquiry on 'private war'

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel yesterday marked the first anniversary of its invasion of Lebanon locked in an acrimonious debate over the Government's decision-making process during the fight.

Two opposition parties, Labour and the tiny Shinui Party, said they were tabling motions in the Knesset for the creation of a commission of inquiry to look into the Government's conduct of the war.

Mr Moshe Shabai, speaking for the Labour Party on Israel radio, said that an official inquiry would be the only way of arriving at the truth about claims that Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, had conducted what amounted to a private war, with many crucial decisions being brought before the Government only after the events.

Some of the toughest criticism from within the coalition came on Sunday night from Mr Simcha Ehrlich, the deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Ehrlich complained in a television interview that while many moves in the war were undertaken with the Government's approval, there were many that were not.

In one specific instance, he confirmed his belief that Mr Sharon had deliberately misled the Cabinet when seeking permission to advance towards the Beirut-Damascus highway on the questionable pretext that the Syrians were firing on Israeli troops.

● BEIRUT: Police yesterday arrested a Lebanese left winger, aged 21, on a charge of attempting to assassinate Libya's top diplomat in Beirut, Lebanese radio stations reported, according to AP.

The radios quoted unnamed police officials as saying that Mr Khalid Osman Alwan confessed that he was the man who fired seven pistol bullets at Mr Abdul-Khader Ghokha.

● JDDAH: King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, in a rare gesture of cordiality, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the al-Zaher Guest Palace here.

● WASHINGTON: President Reagan and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, retain the fullest confidence in Mr Philip Habib, the President's special Middle East peace envoy, a White House official said yesterday. Mohsin Ali writes.

Strikes mark Israeli invasion anniversary

Strikes to mark the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon shut down shops and offices in much of the country yesterday. Predominantly Christian towns, however like the eastern sector of Beirut, ignored the event.

In the Syrian-occupied area, Lebanese shopkeepers said that they feared reprisals from left-wing militias if they remained open, while in Israeli-occupied Beirut residents complained that gunmen of Major Saad Haddad's private army, which worked for the Israelis, had painted red marks on the doors of shops which had closed for the day.

Israeli and Syrian troops in steel helmets stared through field glasses across the front lines in the mountains above Beirut during the day. Their mood sometimes appeared to have much in common.

Before I crossed the front line at Sofar yesterday afternoon, I gave a lift to a young Syrian Army corporal.

"I was in Beirut last summer," he said. "It was so bad, I don't want to talk about it. The Israelis are ready to leave and I think we should leave when they do."

Two miles further on my car was stopped by an Israeli Army corporal near Alek. "I'd like to leave here right now," he said. "This place is awful."

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Angry parent bites off referee's ear

From Tony Dubois, Melbourne

An umpire (referee) in an under 13's Australian Rules football match had part of his left ear bitten off on Sunday as he tried to break up a brawl between parents.

The ear was found trodden into the ground, after the game, some time after the incident, and was packed in ice and rushed to a Melbourne hospital.

But last night Mr Alan Davis's wife Pam said she feared the operation had not been successful.

Mr Davis described how "the cowardly mongrel" had run behind a coach like a dog after the attack. Parents had come "in droves on to the field, their women kicking and punching everything".



Born again: The Rev. Job Magruder, the Watergate conspirator, after being ordained at the First Presbyterian Church in Burlingame, California.

Greeks present blueprint for building democratic socialism

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Government, in its long-awaited first five-year plan, commits itself to a fixed economy and democratic pluralism.

The introduction to the 1983-87 plan was tabled in Parliament yesterday. It lays down the guiding principles of the Socialist Government's economic and social policies, and promises wide-ranging structural reforms.

A summary of the 30-page introduction explained that an economic model in which private enterprise and the public sector coexist is not only feasible but offers the only chance of balanced development.

It gives no details of the Government's targets for 1987.

which carries the plan two years beyond the current parliamentary term. However, it restates the ruling party's determination to bring about the socialist transformation.

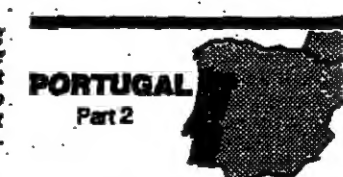
Mr Gerassimos Arsenis, the Minister of National Economy, who is the architect of the plan, told a press conference that the Greek economy was in far better shape than was being suggested by the press.

He criticized a campaign by unnamed sinister forces at home and abroad which prophesied economic collapse, predicted fresh devaluations, and claimed that foreign exchange reserves had dropped to \$857m (£5236m) from \$1,011m at the end of 1982.

Mr Arsenis insisted that all the economic indicators showed that the Greek economy would pick up towards the end of 1983, that inflation would be kept below last year's 20 per cent.

He also announced that the government would be spending an extra £100m this year on projects to improve the quality of life in Athens, but mainly to create 25,000 new jobs. Unemployment is running at between 8 and 10 per cent, according to Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister.

Among the difficulties facing Portugal's next government, the economy ranks among the most pressing. In the second of two articles, Lisbon correspondent SUSAN MACDONALD, assesses the likelihood of reforms.



There are those in Portugal who feel that democracy in its present form is in jeopardy and that its survival depends on the ability of Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Party leader, to create a durable government capable of carrying out the economic and industrial reforms the country so urgently needs.

No one is more aware of Portugal's present difficulties than Dr Soares. He has stated that in his task of forming a government he has been mindful of the tremendous responsibility involved because of the critical economic and financial situation.

His qualified success in the April general election necessitates a coalition government, but this has enabled weeks of negotiation while the continuing political instability aggravates the economic crisis.

Portugal's foreign debt has surpassed \$13 billion (£8.3 billion), of which 27 per cent is short term. This figure gives its population of nearly 10 million the dubious distinction of having one of the highest per capita debt ratio the world. The balance of payments deficit is approximately \$3.2 billion and the official inflation rate for 1982 stood at 22.4 per cent.

International negotiations to finance the deficit have been dragging, for although Portugal's past record is good, its five months without a government with full powers has made international bankers wary. The Bank of Portugal has been driven to pledge part of its 637 tons of gold reserves to enable it to meet foreign commitments.

The Ford motor company's decision against proceeding with a proposed car factory in the industrial area of Sines is also a severe blow for the economy.

Portugal's lack of natural resources means that it imports all its oil and almost three quarters of its food. The country's fortunes are highly dependent on the rains for its limited domestic hydro-electric power supply and for its agricultural output.

Senhor Pinto Balsemão, the outgoing Prime Minister, told *The Times* that, having revised the left-wing constitution of 1976, the next step was to open up part of the public sector, including banking, to private capital and to change the restrictive labour laws.

Dr Soares speaks of the need for a social pact between government, management and unions as the best way of achieving urgent reforms. However, Communist-backed unions have for the past 18 months been staging disruptive strikes as a protest against government policies.

Economic crisis deepens Soares seeks social pact

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The outlook is not optimistic. Senhor Balsemão, who resigned last December after the break-up of the governing coalition and internal dissension within his own Social Democratic Party, stated that the Socialist and the Christian Democrats had failed to define clearly their political differences. "In many cases we have to improvise our own position," he added in reference to his 2½ years in power. He also feels that Portugal's semi-presidential system of government is impractical as the President can exercise his powers only by blocking.

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Zhao tells congress of new ministry to combat espionage in China

China is setting up a new Ministry of State Security to combat foreign espionage, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, disclosed yesterday in his opening speech to the sixth National People's Congress.

In recent weeks, China has accused Taiwan and the United States of obtaining information from spies in China, and from a Hongkong Chinese newspaper editor who has been jailed while on a visit to the mainland.

The new ministry will evidently work in tandem with the existing Ministries of Public Security, which will concentrate more on the prevention and detection of other crimes.

Observers consider that the phasing of the function between two ministries will water down the powers of the public security organs in matters of internal political security.

In the past, the position of Minister of Public Security has been held by prominent politicians and military men, four of whom have been subsequently disgraced.

Mr Zhao spoke at length about the current economic reform which involves devolution of powers to peasants and industrial enterprises in the interests of more efficient production.

The congress, attended by nearly 3,000 delegates, is expected to elect a new president and vice-president, posts which

From David Bonavia, Peking

have not existed since 1967. The favoured man for the presidency is Mr Li Xiannian, aged 78, a veteran revolutionary and economic planner.

● Political Stability: Mr Zhao said that China had made great progress in modernization and political life was steadily returning to normal, AP reports.

The 17-day congress, elected under the 1982 constitution, is expected to endorse the modernization plan of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country's elder statesman. The last congress, China's highest legislative body, was convened in 1978 after the fall of the radical Gang of Four. Its deputies, elected for five-year terms, reflected dogmatic, leftist ideas and over-zealous economic goals that have been repudiated in favour of stability and rational growth.

In his work report, Mr Zhao said the congress was convening at a time of "intense political stability and improving socialist democracy and a legal system."

He said "Political life is steadily returning to normal and society is increasingly stable with each passing year."

Reporters were admitted to the open session and will attend other key sessions but are not permitted to hear and debate.

Mr Zhao outlined China's economic and foreign policies and its social and cultural achievements since the last congress. He said the current

tasks were economic modernization and social advancement, including better treatment for once-scorned intellectuals and scientists.

Since the 1978 congress, he said, China had readjusted its economy while maintaining a fairly high growth rate. The total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1982 was 32.6 per cent higher. The average annual income of peasants had doubled from about 130 yuan (£43) in 1978 to 260 yuan.

He also touched briefly on the questions of Taiwan, Hongkong and the Portuguese-administered territory of Macao. He urged efforts to end as soon as possible the artificial barrier that separates the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. China would recover sovereignty over Hongkong "at an opportune moment (and) take appropriate measures to maintain its prosperity."

Mr Zhao reiterated China's appeal to the Soviet Union to take the first steps toward a normalization of relations.

Mr Zhao delivered his two-hour work report in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People. The 164 members of the presidium sat on a red-carpeted stage in front of a large red and gold seal of the People's Republic of China. Many of the aged leaders were helped to their seats by nurse-attendants.



Señor Diego Prado arriving home in Madrid yesterday, flanked by his wife and brother.

Kidnapped financier freed by ETA after 73 days

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Diego Prado y Colón de Carvajal, a Spanish aristocrat and financier, aged 53, was released here yesterday after being held captive for 73 days in a rudimentary structure only 6ft in height and length by the military wing of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, was one of the first to welcome the news on

his return from a Latin American tour. He spoke of "brutal deprivation" of a man's liberties. The police several weeks ago named six people, including a woman, as the suspected kidnappers, and one of them was arrested.

One of the most prolonged kidnappings of a businessman by ETA developed into a struggle between the Socialist Government, after it has mounted a spectacular but fruitless two-day search in a Madrid suburb, and the

terrorist organization clearly anxious to demonstrate its ability to hold a victim indefinitely in the capital.

Señor Prado was in too poor a psychological state to give details of his ordeal at a press conference yesterday. His brother, Señor Manuel Prado, a friend of King Juan Carlos and a former head of Iberia, the Spanish state airline, said that his brother had not been physically ill-treated, and has received regular hot meals. ETA, claiming responsi-

bility for the kidnapping, said that it had taken a representative of the "Spanish oligarchy". The brothers are descended on their ancestor's side from Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Señor Manuel Prado declined to comment yesterday when asked by reporters about payment of a ransom, which the police at one time sought to hinder. He confirmed, however, that protracted "contacts" with the kidnappers had taken place.

Cigarettes replace money in Vietnam

Hanoi, (AFP) - while the value of Vietnam's currency, the dong, drops sharply on the black market, the value of its other currency - cigarettes - is on the rise, especially if they are British.

The Vietnamese dong, officially valued at 9.5 to the dollar, has skyrocketed to 180 to the dollar on the black market as rumours circulate of an imminent devaluation. The average monthly salary here is 200 dongs.

So the cigarette, harsh local brands for the poor, foreign brands for the rich or well-connected has become a sought-after means of payment for everything from favours and services to bribery of government officials. Cartographers in the official press often use the cigarette to symbolize corruption.

Offered in cartons, packets or individually, the payment either goes up in smoke, leaving reputations unscathed, or is resold to serve again. Non-smokers in Hanoi rarely miss the chance to stock up on trips outside the country.

The incontestable leader among foreign cigarettes is the "555" brand, followed by Dunhill, Benson, Players and Capstan. The American Marlboros are valued only in the south.

A packet of "555" costs up to 200 dongs. A carton is worth 10 months' salary to the average Vietnamese.

Prisoners of conscience



Bangladesh: Sunil Kanti De

By Caroline Moorehead

Sunil Kanti De, a journalist aged 37, active as a social worker for the Buddhist as well as his own Hindu community in Rangamati, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is in detention in Kagrachari Prison. He was arrested by security officers on June 14, 1981. He appears to have been neither charged nor tried.

Colleagues describe him as a bold and forthright journalist. He has written repeatedly about the civil war in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the area bordering Burma and India, and exposed violations of human rights by Government troops. In a series of other articles, he has described conditions in the Rangamati Government Hospital, where he reported that money intended for food was being misappropriated.

For the first six months of his detention, his family received no news of his whereabouts. When, in January, 1982, his brother was given permission to visit him, he found that Sunil Kanti De could not walk. Patches of his hair had been torn out. He reported frequent torture with electric shocks.



Mr Sunil Kanti De

Three Iranian oil wells on fire after Iraqi attack

Tehran (Reuters) - Mr Muhammad Gharazi, the Iranian Oil Minister said that three of his country's oil wells in the Gulf were on fire and a fourth was leaking oil into the sea as a result of Iraqi attacks, according to Iran's national news agency.

Mr Gharazi, made the disclosures on a visit to Khorramabad in Western Iran. A total of 17,000 barrels of oil per day was being wasted. The three burning wells were in the Nowruz field. No further details were given.

On May 21, Mr Mirza Taheri, the head of Iran's environment protection organization, spoke at a news conference of only two wells being on fire and a third leaking oil.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr Gharazi's statement meant another well had recently been hit, or whether there was some other reason for the apparent discrepancy in the figures.

Iran reported an Iraqi raid on offshore oil installations on May 25 but did not say if it caused any damage.

Mr Taheri said the broken wells had caused a slick covering 170 to 180 square

Turks 'still have troops inside Iraq'

By Hazhir Teimourian

Mr Massud Barzani, the leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq, has denied Turkish government claims that all Turkish forces have withdrawn from Iraqi territory.

In a telephone message to correspondents in London on Sunday night, he said that the Turks were continuing to reinforce their troops inside Iraq all along the border, except in places where Kurdish guerrillas had confronted them and inflicted heavy casualties.

He referred to a clash on June 2 between the two sides at the village of Hoorkeh, in Kani Massi district, in the province of Amadiyeh. This village is only a few miles from the border. One Kurdish guerrilla was killed in the clash, he said, while the Turks suffered higher casualties and withdrew.

Mr Barzani also said that the Iraqi Army in Zakho, and in the districts of Kani Massi and Batofa, was planning with the Turks to launch coordinated attacks on Kurdish positions. Iraqi and Turkish reconnaissance aircraft constantly flew over Kurdish positions in those areas, he said.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party has disclosed that 59 Kurdish civilians were executed by Iranian Government forces in the Kurdish city of Mahabad on June 2.

The party, whose 12,000 full-time guerrillas and 40,000 militia are resisting a new government offensive in the western mountains of Iran, says that the execution of their sympathizers was in retaliation for recent guerrilla successes in the area of Mahabad, the most nationalistic of the larger Kurdish towns in government possession.

An independent source told The Times in a telephone call from Kurdistan last week that government forces had managed to penetrate the Kurdish countryside to reach the Iraqi border at two points, west of the city of Sanandaj and west of the town of Baneh, some 60 miles further north.

Dr Abdorrahman Qassemlou, the main Kurdish leader in Iran, puts the number of government troops in the latest offensive at nearly 200,000.

Who should be responsible for running London? Elected representatives,



or faceless Whitehall mandarins?

The abolition of the GLC is an election issue. And not just for Londoners.

Capital cities throughout the world have overall authorities elected by the people living in them.

The GLC is the duly elected authority for the whole of Greater London. The services it controls affect every aspect of life in the capital more than we may realise.

It has a vast range of responsibilities including London Transport, the Fire Brigade, refuse disposal, major arts and leisure facilities, the Thames Flood Barrier, the promotion of jobs and business activity and many others.

If the GLC is abolished, who will direct these services? Who will fight for a proper share of Government support for London? Who will

plan for the future of the capital city and the way Londoners live?

Thirty-two separate London boroughs—many of which are already over-stretched and under-supported—certainly couldn't.

Will London's future be left to the faceless mandarins in Whitehall, under direct Government control? Or to appointed boards which you do not directly elect and which you cannot sack?

Many politicians—of all parties—think it ludicrous to abolish the elected government for a city of almost seven million people. Will it be as ludicrous when other major British cities have their own elected overall governing bodies abolished? Ludicrous? The word that should be used is "dangerous".

When you vote on Thursday, make sure you choose a candidate who understands this major issue of the proposed abolition of the GLC.

Make sure you choose a candidate who understands why Londoners have the right to a democratically elected body to represent them in the overall strategy for London.

In short, choose a candidate who understands why Londoners need the GLC.

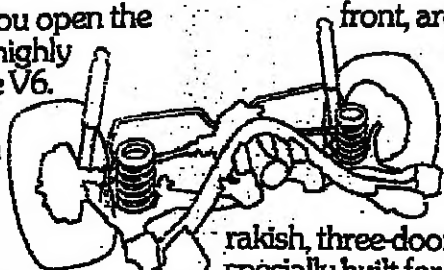
GLC

Working for democracy in London

XR4i. Man and high performance machine in perfect harmony.

The new Sierra XR4 Injection is the latest in a long line of Fords with racing in their blood. Far from being just a modified Sierra, the XR4i is, in fact, a purpose-built high performance machine.

As you'll see the moment you open the bonnet, it's powered by Ford's highly developed, fuel-injected 2.8 litre V6. Combined with a new close ratio five-speed gearbox which gives the acceleration extra bite, this 150 bhp engine will propel you from 0-60 in just 8 secs, and on, with a relentless push in the back, to 130 mph* - a sensation not unlike take-off in an executive jet.



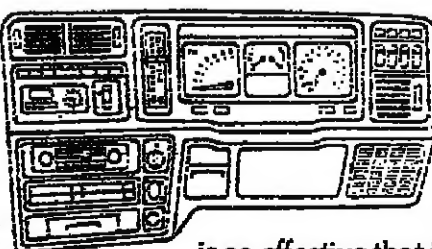
To harness all this extra power, the XR4i has a sophisticated all independent suspension system which gives a firmly controlled ride. The brakes, ventilated discs at the

front, are much larger than a standard Sierra's.

And, of course, you've those beautiful wide alloy wheels fitted with low profile tyres.

Even the body, a rakish, three-door, five-seater design is specially built for the XR4i.

Lest you think that some of its aerodynamic aids are simply there for decoration,



we should explain that the mouldings below the waistline are designed to streamline the wheel arches. While that unique bi-plane spoiler

is so effective that it helps reduce the XR4i's average drag coefficient to only 0.32.

Like the body, the cockpit too is strictly functional. With snug fitting seats to support you during cornering and a dashboard that curves around you so that you feel at one with the controls.

Needless to say, you'll find the information and warning systems you need in such a fast

car. There's even one which alerts you when black ice is likely.

But perhaps best of all, the XR4i is a perfectly practical supercar. As with all Fords, parts are reasonably priced and maintenance is simple, so the pleasure of driving it isn't spoilt by high costs.

And, with the back seats folded, you've even got a 51.7 cu. ft. hatchback.

The XR4i is another example of Ford's engineering efficiency, further proof that Ford gives you more.

*Ford computed figures.



It is nine months since Princess Grace of Monaco was killed in a motor accident, leaving the Mediterranean principality bereft of its most glamorous citizen and leaving, too, a question over the future of Prince Rainier. In the first interview he has given to a daily newspaper since the death of the Princess, the Prince talks to Alan Hamilton about what the future holds for Monaco, for his family and for himself.

Managing Monaco and Co

He looked, as he does in recent photographs, all his 59 years and more. The hair is luxuriant but grey, the face a little portly, the face slightly puffy and drawn down with the sadness and weariness of great personal loss.

We met in his office in the Monegasque Embassy in Paris, set in a discreet courtyard behind one of the boulevards that radiate from the Arc de Triomphe. The strident Friday afternoon traffic did not penetrate the thickly carpeted room, and only an insistently ringing telephone on his desk punctuated an hour-long conversation that was otherwise conducted strictly between ourselves.

He would, his staff had said, talk only to *The Times* among European newspapers, and only then if the discussion did not dwell on past events. He had given one interview to an American magazine on the circumstances of Princess Grace's death, and although happy enough with the result had been distressed at the way the American press had speculated on a bleak future for Monaco without its star attraction. Now he agreed to speak about his own future, that of his family, and that of the principality over which he has reigned for 34 years.

His English is excellent, occasionally constructed in the Latin grammar of a native French speaker, but notably free of Americanisms considering the extent of American influence on himself and his family.

We exchanged 10 minutes of pleasantries on the pollution of the Mediterranean, a subject in which he takes a close and well informed interest. He was then happy to talk about the future, as though it were a blessed relief from dwelling on the past.

At the end of an hour, the phone rang again, and with great politeness he

excused himself to attend to state business. The future was over, and he was obliged to return to the present.

Apart from your own personal life and that of your family, what difference has the death of Princess Grace made to the life of Monaco?

The main thing is that the Princess's disappearance has caused a void in that she had a great activity in all the charitable fields and social activities. That suddenly disappeared, and the gap has to be filled. I am very conscious of this, as are my children.

What I did not like was the way the American press stated that, because of the Princess's disappearance, everything would come to a standstill. I thought that was a rather nasty approach, very pessimistic and not showing much confidence in either myself or my children.

The principality has existed for 800 years despite all mishaps

Of course she was a great attraction in herself. Her charm, beauty, kindness and consideration for everybody meant that she made a point of being present at as many places as possible and being interested in as many things as possible. This tragedy put a stop to all that.

If there were any groups, especially Americans, coming to Monaco she would go out of her way to receive them: she did not want to be criticized by her ex-countrymen that she was snubbing them. The Americans suspect that this will not now go on. Their approach to the problem was not nice, and suggested that nothing would be done. But we all do our best to carry

out all kinds of activity; remember the principality has existed for 800 years despite all mishaps.

How do you see the economic future of Monaco, with tourism stagnant and the principality's one-time property boom now at a standstill?

Investment has certainly gone down a lot. Whereas people once bought perhaps three apartments and did not use them, now they are buying one, a nice one, furnishing it well and using it themselves. That will remain.

People will still come; it is a nice place to stay in. One of our great assets is security, which you do not have elsewhere along the coast. Women can walk home in the evening without being attacked, which they cannot do in the neighbouring cities. Monte Carlo is clean and lively; there is animation.

Certainly expensive tourism is fading a little. But we are having success with the policy we started a few years ago of attracting congresses. We are having a lot of them, and that is a very good turnaround, because they come for three or four days, then another group comes. Our facilities are good, and we have chosen the right size of congress, not the enormous ones but those with, say, 400 to 1,000 delegates. Our hotel capacity has gone up, so we can house them.

Then we are attracting companies which need an administrative base for their European activities. Up to now we have about 30; their executives rent apartments and bring their families. They come because our labour laws are more relaxed than in, for example, Switzerland, where you have to employ Swiss personnel. We try to get them to employ locals in Monaco, but it is not obligatory. Also company taxation is low, you can get a working permit very easily, and it is a very good centre for international travel.

Are you particular which companies you let in?

Yes. They have to be big concerns of solid repute. The figure of 30 may seem small, but they are 30 top companies. We turn down many applications, and we now have very severe control. If a company shows no trading activity during a year it is generally suppressed; this is to fight against the dummy companies which just put up a letterbox.

How can you prevent Monaco becoming in Somerset Maugham's celebrated phrase, a sunny spot for shady people?

I think not only the label, but the character, has changed. There were once a lot of idle people doing nothing all the year round, but I think the shady people have moved out because they no longer find the right environment for their idleness. Now people come either on vacation, or to work and live.

I think we are going to go through pretty hard times with gambling

We have set aside an area of reclaimed land for new industries, but there again we will choose very carefully what sort of light industries we will allow in. We do not want the sort that create noise, or fumes or pollution. And we want the ones which employ, let us say, super-qualified personnel. The problem is in lodging the employees, with rents so high.

Do you agree that Monte Carlo has been spoiled by the rash of high-rise buildings?

In a way, but not entirely. The alternatives were to leave the place as it was, or to have a spread of low-level buildings. People will not invest if they cannot build apartment blocks large enough to make it worth their while. We tried to make it difficult, limiting the height to which any individual could build. But we found that individuals were pooling their allocations in order to erect very tall blocks. The law was got around. But the period of high-rise building is over.

In 1987 the *Société des Bains de Mer*, which runs the Casino and several of the major hotels, will lose its monopoly of Monaco's gambling. What will happen then?

The state is a 70 per cent shareholder in SBM, which is a guarantee that undesirable elements do not come in. The alert we had with Onassis, an individual who came in here, took over SBM, and did very much as he wanted. That was a very dangerous position to be in, but it cannot happen any more.

I think SBM should continue, but under different conditions. Personally I think the company has too many activities and is too diversified. I think we are going to go through pretty hard times with gambling; people will not spend hours at the tables as they did before. Perhaps there is room to make the Casino more attractive; there is already a proposal to turn part of it into a museum of gambling.

Is not Monaco, a tiny principality with a hereditary monarchy, an anachronism in present-day Europe?

I don't think so. If you take all the monarchies that exist throughout Europe, they have a dominating characteristic and quality, and that is

the stability they give to the country and its political structure. That is an enormous asset. The situation in Belgium, for example, is not good; the king outstands the complexities and holds things together.

For Monaco I see no other solution if it wasn't what it is, what would it be? Just a small resort, that's all. I certainly feel there is a continuity and stability; the population feel more secure for and concerned about than in a republic.

In so many republics, at least in the democratic ones, the politicians are tangled up in their wrangles and the political parties. I often wonder what their dedication to their population and their electors can really be. They often act in accordance with the policy of their parties and not in the interests of the people.

The human contact is lacking in a republic. The respect for a head of state is important. I have always admired what happens in England, where there is a genuine affection for the monarch, yet there is also a lot of respect. Even in America, they kid around with President Reagan, as was done with other presidents, which maybe is not as it should be. Yet the attachment and affection is lacking.

So you regard your monarchy as more than a mere tourist attraction?

Definitely. If it did not exist, knowing the local mentality and their way of thinking and doing, it would on many occasions have been a shambles. If the decision is too close, and too divided, and too quick it has a great chance of being a bad decision. I think the wealth and success of Italy was much greater before it was united. In Italy you still feel the strong regional powers at work often opposing her rulers' policies.

Do you intend to abdicate in favour of your son, Prince Albert?

I am not going to abdicate tomorrow, or even the day after. But I do not want to hang on until old age hits me and I have to move out. I would not like to be sitting in the chair with Albert moving in but not having the power or possibility to make decisions. So one day when he feels he is fully armed to move in, and I feel he is ready to take over, then I think it should be done.

Do not go to too many official functions or people won't be grateful

I would rather have the physical and mental capacity to help him in his first years. He is 25, and there is no hurry; he still has a lot to learn. It is something we will decide together.

What kind of role do you see your other children, Princess Caroline and Princess Stephanie, playing in the future?

I think mainly in cultural, charitable and educational activities. Caroline is 26, and is interested in music and opera, and also in the problems of young people. She has developed *Jeune, Jéoune* (a Samaritans-style telephone service for young people); it was her idea from the start, and it has been very successful in Monaco. Stephanie is only 18, and it is a little soon to know exactly what she will do and dedicate herself to.

You seem to spend a great deal of time away from Monaco. Should you not be spending more time in the principality?

Well, I have been at it for 34 years, and I have spent a lot of that time riveted to my office. But let us say I still spend at least 20 days a month here. My predecessors, Prince Albert I and Prince Louis II, spent only three or four months a year in the principality. There are times in Monaco when you do not really have to be here. Otherwise you get stale and imposed upon; that is the danger. My grandfather used to tell me: "Don't go to too many official functions, otherwise people won't even be grateful to you for the ones you do go to".

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TOMORROW
Why the Welsh Guards died at Bluff Cove

THE HOUSE OF GRIMALDI

Rainier, Grimaldi
Seigneur of Capras
1310-1314



Prince Albert I
ruled 1889-1922
Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton

Prince Louis II
ruled 1922-1949
Marie Juliette Louvet

Princess Charlotte
Comte Pierre de Polignac



Princess Caroline
Prince Albert
Princess Stephanie

MONACO

Area: 467 acres
Population: 28,000
History: Founded in the tenth century, abolished during the French Revolution, and re-established in 1814. Created an independent state in 1861.
Legislature: Power held jointly by the Prince and a unicameral 18-member National Council elected by universal adult suffrage.
Executive: Power exercised by the Prince and a four-man council headed by the Minister of State, always a French civil servant.



I don't think this election can be properly understood unless we all realize what it's really about, and as no other commentator has yet spotted what the great underlying issue is, I find myself reluctantly drawn into the fray.

It is not for a start, about policies. The public, quite rightly, does not trust policies. It has noticed that when a policy fails to work and the opposite is tried instead, the opposite does not work either. Nor is it about personalities or economics. It is not about whether Sir Robin Day could have made a better job of questioning Mrs Thatcher on last week's *Panorama*. (My personal view is that even if he had drawn a gun on her, she would not have stopped talking.) Nor, I am sad to say, is it about dog control.

What it is about is the fact that no party really deep down wants to form the next government.

Consider the Labour Party's performance. You would think, given an unemployment total of three million, a sluggish economy, the bogey figure of Mrs Thatcher and the natural desire of the electorate for change, that Labour would walk it. Yet, by a well-publicized series of public

and the choice as leader of a man whom everyone agrees to be the nicest person in politics but not a natural general in the field, it seems almost as if Labour are trying to throw it away.

This is exactly what they are trying to do. They foresee a rough time ahead for the country and do not want to be in the hot seat just yet.

Consider the Tories. Their one great electoral drawback is the presence of Mrs Thatcher. Here is a person who, unlike anyone else, is hell-bent on winning, and with a maximum majority. This scares the pants off everyone, including the electors and Robin Day, but especially the Tory Party. Take away Mrs Thatcher and what do you have? A party which is keeping the lowest possible profile in the hope that they won't get a whacking majority and a licence to rule till the end of the century. They are like a football team at the end of the heaviest season ever who, just as they are looking forward to a long break, are being told by the

manager to intensify training and go on a long tour.

What the Tories need and do not have is the presence of a leader whom everyone agrees to be the nicest person in politics. But then the Tories have always been bad at producing this kind of figure; not since Alec Douglas-Home was recalled from the House of Lords specifically to lose an election for them have they managed to find one.

So we have a state of play in which nobody wants to win, except Mrs Thatcher. Everyone is trying twice as hard, in order to remain number two.

And the curious thing is that the public seems to feel the same way. They have a very clear idea of whom they would really like in office. This is because they too do not want any party to form the next government. The comings and goings of the popularity polls, I am convinced, are part of a process of equalization whereby, come election day, all three of the main parties will have 33 per cent share of the public's backing. It still remains to be seen if, as I predicted two weeks ago, Screaming Lord Sutch will hold the balance of power.

On a personal level, I shall vote as usual for the party that pesters me least as I enter my

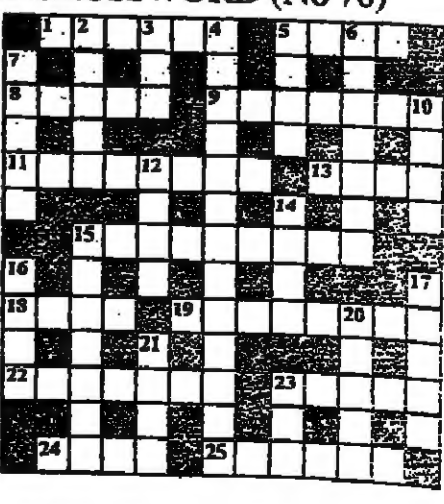
polling station. I would have voted for the Welsh Nationalists, on the grounds that when I moved to London the very first party that contacted me was *Ffild Cymru*. Admittedly, in mail forwarded from my Welsh home, but impressive none the less. Unfortunately, there is no

Welsh Nationalist standing in my particular neck of London. The representatives of the three big parties have called on me, and I have promised my vote faithfully to all three. They seemed well pleased. As a private citizen I do not think there is much more I can do.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 76)

ACROSS
1 Heaviest metal (6)
5 Nightlife area (4)
8 Quasi doctor (5)
9 Spanish drink (7)
11 Quiltless (8)
13 Young horse (4)
15 Nearby person (9)
18 Register (4)
19 Obtained on loan (8)
22 Pasta (7)
23 Smelly (3)
24 Satirical sketch (4)
25 Acknowledgement of wit (5)

DOWN
2 Killed (5)
3 Type (3)
4 Man-hater (13)
5 Ballad (4)
6 Shelter (7)
7 Sea creature (5)
10 Tattered (4)
12 Wind into loops (4)
14 Male pig (4)



15 System (7)
16 Pull (4)
17 Snake (5)
20 Value (5)
21 Rabbit's tail (2)
23 Viral infection (3)

SOLUTION TO No 75
ACROSS: 1 Handwritten 9 Interim 10 Lapse 11 Pot 13 Days
16 Good 17 Access 18 Ellis 20 Peal 21 Delect 22 Tate 23 Pawa
DOWN: 2 Coral 29 Academe 30 Slipped bread
DOWN: 2 Aply 3 Dire 4 Rump 5 Tilt 6 Explode 7 Fiddliest 8 Seed
planter 12 Oyster 14 SAS 15 Scheme 19 Lateral 20 Pep 24 Arena
25 Bloc 26 Yard 27 Lair



— an occasional commentary

on Important Events — Royal Ascot

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Fit for the family

Sportswear is the success story of the Eighties. The unstoppable advance of the track suits and sports shirts, the leotards and sweats, is a reflection of the new urge for family fitness and health, serviced by the dance studios and sports centres. This summer, the entire fashion world - shops, stores, manufacturers and designers - has come up with the winning combinations.

Altering the image of a department store, they say, is like turning round a ship: a great deal of effort is expended before anyone notices a change of direction.

But when leading tennis stars and favoured customers gather for a pre-Wimbledon reception tomorrow night at Simpson Piccadilly, they will notice some significant changes. The store knows that, for the first time, it will be able to capitalize on the two weeks in the year when the entire family - and especially women - are tuned into sport. For casual clothes for children, as well as adults, have now taken over the second floor in an attempt to capture the family at play.

"We suddenly realized that a different kind of customer was coming in on Saturdays," says managing director Martin Moss. "There were the 30 year olds with their kids, all dressed in casual clothes. We want those young customers, and that's when we realized that we had to change the store."

Simpson's is a family business and it was Georgina Simpson (married to actor Anthony Andrews, a father of two young children and a leotard-woman), who pushed the board to develop the sports business - and even take to the road with selling stands at equestrian events. She also helped to revolutionize the Jermyn Street side of the store, by creating the SJS/83 department for young girls and to support the introduction of cosmetics. The well dressed and well heeled gentlemen who used

to consider Piccadilly their preserve, have been given an elegant new suit room and all the ties fit to print in a neat neckwear department of their own.

Sportswear has been the key to the changes. So have women. The female merchandise gave a much needed fillip to dormant sales throughout the worst of the recession - in retailing, according to Martin Moss.

"The best thing that happened to this store was the recession", he says. "It made us recognize that we had a problem. It made us ask questions. We saw that the women's business was surviving best and we were able to build from there."

The aim to find a younger and broader base of customers to complement the loyal existing band began three years ago, when Martin Moss returned to the store after an absence of seven years in America. He says that he saw the strengths of Simpson as "excellence in tailoring, its service in workrooms and its sportswear". He also realized that to get the younger customers, they needed younger buyers and a swift reaction to what was happening at customer level in the store.

On to the board, under chairman Dr Leonard Simpson, came Richard Campbell-Walter and Sally Hunter, the women's merchandise director. Into the Daks collection (which is run

like a store-within-store) came fresh designs, like a suit cut on an Italian block with a much sharper silhouette. The idea of serving the family was a logical development of the rest.

My test of a department store is that it should be immediately distinctive and identifiable. In these days when fashion is widely distributed, there is a risk of finding clothes duplicated in different shops.

Simpson's pride themselves on the fact that high percentage of their merchandise is exclusive. This is often developed by working closely with a manufacturer - like the strong and colourful men's knitwear by Alan Paine. Martin Moss is eager to build up relationships

with fashion houses, as they have done with Lacoste by agreeing to stock all 24 sizzling colours of the famous sports shirt, or with Newman, whose children's collection is well represented.

There are few "exclusive" designer labels apart from the now rather matronly Emilio Pucci beachwear and the Ted Lapidus Mini-Ted children's wear that is a star of the sports floor. But the store has been successful with designers like Jean Muir, especially with this season's new cotton collection, and there is a good range of the young British designers like Victor Herbert and Benny Ong.

Otherwise, Sally Hunter has succeeded in finding women's

clothes - many from abroad - that I do not see elsewhere, mostly in the medium price range and with the stamp of fashion, but not overwhelmed by it. A customer fashion adviser - on the model of American stores - is a new idea to smooth the creases out of shopping for customers who have not the time or the skills to put clothes together for themselves.

The real transformation is that Simpson's no longer looks like a tailoring business on eight floors, and that it does not feel like a man's store. The softening effect of sportswear is underlined on the casual floor by a collection of dance wear, with a Hot Gossip dancer on hand this

week as part of a general promotion about getting in shape for holidays.

An exercise workout by a leotard-clad dancer should convince the most traditional customers that women have made their mark.

Right to left: HER sky blue and baby pink sleeveless Lacoste track suit £53. Pink bobble socks £5, also in yellow or navy with white. Tennis shoes £18. Porsche watch. HIS white HCC sports shirt with geometric blocks of blue/red/green or yellow/white/white £28. Matching HCC shorts with colour flashes £28. Striped tennis socks £5.50. Training shoes £15. Porsche watch.

CHILD's alligator motif Lacoste slipover £23, white Lacoste shorts £15, striped sports shirt £12 in blue/white/red or blue/white/yellow. Sweet bands £3.50.

CHILD's striped Newman sweat shirt in green with yellow and red, or predominantly green or royal blue £21, sizes from four. Matching cotton shorts in green or red with bands of colour £15.50.

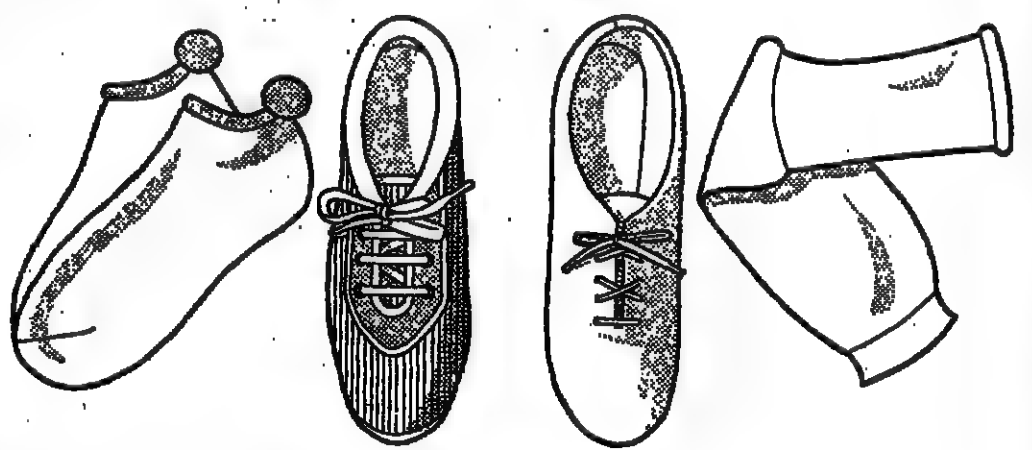
All from the Sports floor, Simpson, Piccadilly.

Makes-up by Lesley Chilke for CLINIQUE who will make-up and advise on sun care at Simpson this week.

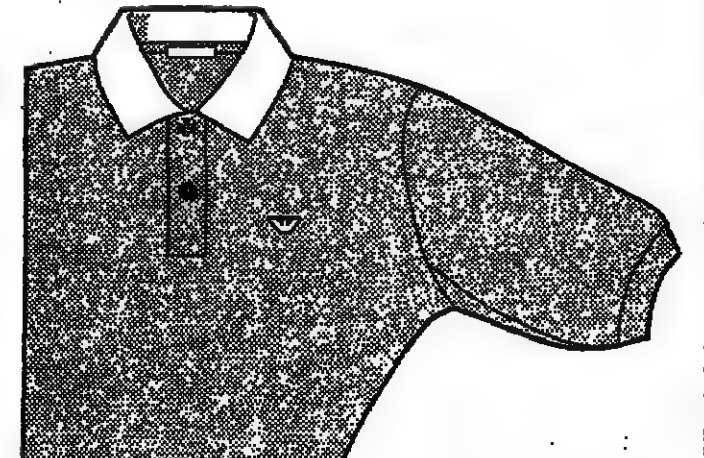
HAIR by Peter at Daniel Galvin. PHOTOGRAPH by NICK BRIGGS. DRAWINGS by JOHN GRIMWADE.

Sportswatch: Into top gear

Right: travelling-timed women's training shoes in baby pink or blue with white, £25.99, and cotton/nylon tennis socks with pink, navy or blue ankle bobble £20, both from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Jogging was the key which opened up fashion interest in feet. The shoe business has been revolutionized by training shoes that are now the most popular footwear for active and spectator sports - and for the whole family. Sports shops sprout like wet-weather lawns in high streets all over the country, with names like Nike, Adidas and Lonsdale to the forefront of the race for quality and status. But the traditional shoe shops like the British Shoe Corporation have also been quick to grasp a new growth area for leisure footwear. Children, who are more foot fashion conscious than previous generations, persuade their parents to part with six times the sum once spent on the pimsol.



Left: bold high-tech sports watch in sleek black by Porsche Design watches, £250 from Harrods, Garrards of Regent Street and Porsche Car Centre. The sports watch has become a major status accessory, ever since Cartier introduced the sleek tank-style Santos in 1919. Sports personalities are used for promotion by Swiss watchmakers like Baume & Mercier, who are sponsoring a ladies professional golf tour of Europe, and Ebel, who presented their striking chronograph watch in steel inlaid with 18 ct gold to Sebastian Coe. The same sporty image is seen in Sekonda's new Summer Time Collection that includes a water-resistant watch with date and luminous dial for £37.95.



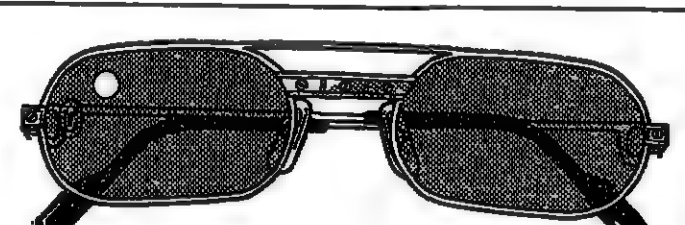
Left: white jazz shoes £17.50 by Man O' Leisure from Harrods Olympic Way. Rec ankle warmers £2.50 from the American Legal dancewear range from Harrods Olympic Way.

Dance exercise clothes are the mushroom growth of the 1980s, sold in stores and now produced by hosiery companies like Aristoc or swimwear specialists Speedo. Daks have launched a new range of vibrant coloured leotards, and colour is also found at exercise studios like Pineapple and the Dance Centre in Covent Garden. Nona Summers (54 Glebe Place SW9) has an exclusive range including pin stripes and tiger prints. The dance group Fame is promoting its own dance wear by Juleston. In step with dance are two new exercise records, Typhoo's OO routine £2.67 from L.P. Offer, PO Box 92, Altrincham, Cheshire (cheques: Cadbury Typhoo Ltd) and Ariene Phillips Keep in Shape System album/cassette and book, £5.99 from Mulberry House, Canning Place, Liverpool L1 8HY (cheques: KISS offer).

Left: Giorgio Armani's polo shirt in fruity colours with contrast collar including yellow with grass green, tangerine with navy and rose with yellow, £29 from the new Browns Armani shop at 24 South Molton Street, W1. High fashion designers, especially American ones, have been quick to see the potential of sportswear. Norma Kamali's stylish "sweats" were introduced to Browns two years ago. Giorgio Armani's new shop, designed by Maurizio Perregalli, has a functional look and now houses the more sporty and less expensive Mani and Emporio collections as well as the Armani superstyle.



Right: sugar pink and white wrap-around tennis skirt in polyester, £25.99, sizes 10-16. Pink and white candy striped tennis top £7.99. Part of a range of tennis clothes, including colour coordinated dresses, shorts, track suit and towel from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Nothing illustrates more clearly the runaway success of sportswear than the fact that Marks & Spencer has introduced a tennis range which is selling faster than Centre Court tickets. High Street stores have been selling related sportswear clothes as leisure wear, especially track suits. It is generally advisable to shop in proper sports stores such as Lilywhites for action clothes. But chain store sportswear has for a long time been a feature of shopping in America and must now be a trend for the future in the active 1980s.



Left: Cartier Santos sunglasses in alloy, trimmed in 22 carat gold, £140 from Cartier, 175 New Bond Street and Les Must boutiques in Harvey Nichols and the Inter-Continental Hotel. Cartier's latest venture, that they call "eye jewelry". Others in the market with designer sunglasses include the French Rochas and Rical (for Solar) and Emanuele.

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TOMORROW

Wednesday Page: Learning the skills of parenthood; a bird in the wok; the Valium habit

THE ARTS



Jean-Claude Orliax and Sophie Boulton: vocal conviction

Early music in Boston, Mass.

Rameau's passionate revelation

Boston is the host town of what must now be considered the world's leading festival of early music. Utrecht has more concerts, Bruges has more important competitions, London has as large an instrument-makers' fair and several cities have important academic gatherings, but in Boston all these activities have been brought together in a single week of crowded activity.

Recently more than a hundred instrument-makers exhibited their exotic wares, symposia were held to honour the centenaries of Rameau (born 1683) and Frescobaldi (born 1583), and a concurrent week of concerts included recitals by the Italian organist Luigi Ferdinando Tagliavini (playing a replica of an Italian eighteenth-century organ, by Rinaldi Turin) and Gustav Leonhardt - and both players also gave master-classes.

The largest undertaking of the festival, however, was a staging of Rameau's opera *Zoroastre*: the first in America, and one of only a handful of productions of Rameau's operas anywhere during this ten-year period. (*Les Indes galantes* has just appeared in Paris, *Hippolyte et Aricie* will be at Aix and then at the Proms, *Plafie* is promised here, but where are our major houses who have the resources to stage these elaborate spectacles?) This was mounted under the aegis of Boston's baroque orchestra, Banchetto Musicale, who did a *Popea* at the last festival with mixed success.

The venue was the cavernous and gloomy Sanders Theatre at Harvard: not an obvious choice, given its severely restricted stage, but a good one, since the semi-circular auditorium matches that at Versailles, as does the orchestra pit, which is almost at stage level. The boldest decision, given the limited financial resources, was to eschew complex staging altogether and concentrate on the recreation of baroque acting and gesture under the direction of Philippe Lesau, from the Nantes Theatre du Nombre d'Or.

In the hands of some singers, the gesture was a success: the best singer, Jean-Claude Orliax as Zoroastre, was merely vaguely imperious in stance, but his princess Amelie, sung with passionate conviction and highly individual baroque stylings by Sophie Boulton, made every tense twist of the arm and fingers tell. Among the Americans in the cast, Nancy Armstrong as the evil Erinnas and James Maddalena as Abramane both combined pungency of voice and tightness of action; others made a less focused impression.

The character of this acting - altogether more passionate than the baroque recreations we have seen on this side of the Atlantic - was however compromised by the decision to use a group of modern dancers for the integral ballet: Violette Verdy's choreography did grow out of the

music, but it was not sufficiently attentive to the language of the period to bring that music to life.

And that was a serious drawback, since the qualities of the music were for the most part so tellingly revealed in Banchetto Musicale's playing under Martin Pearlman. This is a gorgeous, marvellously inventive score: Rameau's later version of 1756 was preferred to the 1749 original, and was given in an edition by Graham Sadler partly prepared for an English Bach Festival concert performance of extracts in this country. Uncut, with recitative, air, impressive choruses and delicately scored dances dovetailing in and out of each other, it revealed Rameau as a master of orchestration, of dramatic balance and timing.

Pearlman should perhaps have kept a firmer grip on the recitative, which sometimes flagged, and he set some odd tempi for the dances. A more considered staging would have been necessary to let the great conflicts of light and darkness, of evil and goodness - which so clearly anticipate those of *Zauberflöte* even in their Masonic allusions - emerge with full strength. But the evening gave a remarkably powerful impression of eighteenth-century French opera as an art-form which we have barely begun to understand.

Nicholas Kenyon

Istanbul: Council of Europe exhibition
How Turkey conquered the conquerors

Though we know perfectly well that it is so, it still comes as something of a surprise that Turkey is in the Council of Europe at all. Not only is much the greater part of it in Asia. Surely a lot of the traditional hostility of the European towards Turkey comes from a very palpable sense that it represents something non-European (and of course non-Christian) sweeping out of Asia to threaten, until turned back at the gates of Vienna, the integrity of the whole European idea. If "the Turk" has had for centuries, in English and French at least, a pejorative ring, it is no doubt because first from fear, then from an inescapable urge to take sides: if you are with Byron and Greece, you must inevitably be against Turkey. But are we, after all, still so unquestioningly sure that the European, Christian tradition is the only civilized way, that nothing else deserves to be considered? In the context of such questions, the eighteenth Council of Europe art exhibition, *The Anatolian Civilizations*, which has just opened all over Istanbul and runs until October 30, is an extraordinarily revealing experience.

And of course it raises questions of its own. The first resides in the plural of the title. Are there many civilizations, or are they essentially, fundamentally one? If we start at the beginning, with the section that occupies the whole of the Saint Irene Museum (a sixth-century Byzantine church at the gates of the Topkapı Palace) and covers everything from the earliest prehistory to the fall of Byzantium, then go on to the Topkapı Museum itself for the Seljuk and Ottoman periods, we do come away (stagger away would be more like) with strong, conflicting senses of diversity and unity. Namely everyone's prehistory looks rather like everyone else's, with the same recurrent images, which make one think that Jung must have been right. But even here there seems to be a curious local twist: the Sumerian figures such as that chosen for the logo of the exhibition, and the preoccupation with snakes and odd animal/man transformations, seem to point already toward those exotic religions from the Middle East which constantly nibbled away at orthodoxy in the Classical and early Christian world.

Nor does it stop there. Whether or not we choose to see the Anatolian peninsula as a home of ancient esoteric wisdom, able to absorb endless waves of military and intellectual invasion, from East and West, and remain itself, there is still an astonishing continuity beneath the very different forms of Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman art which makes one wonder if all these conquerors were not themselves finally conquered. All, at least, were thrown into this melting-pot of civilization, with results which are rich, strange and unpredictable, and could not possibly have been produced anywhere else but here, at the crossroads between East and West.

Perhaps because the Council of Europe has already had its major Byzantine exhibition, in Greece a few years ago, the Byzantine element is underplayed in Istanbul. Insofar, that



Vivid terracotta: ceremonial cup, 8th-7th cent B.C.

as you can underplay anything so omnipresent outside the exhibition. Few visitors to Istanbul will fail to visit at least the Hagia Sophia and the Chora monastery, so probably the supreme historical example of East/West fusion does not need to be stressed. And the Byzantine section with which the Saint Irene show concludes, though small compared with the amount of space given to relics of Pergamon, Hellenistic terracottas (some of the most recent discoveries in an astounding state of preservation, with their original colouring clearly visible) and Roman portrait busts, does contain some of the most striking individual pieces in the whole exhibition, such as the head of fifth-century silver discovered at Kumburda in 1963.

But the real eye-opener to most visitors is likely to be the section devoted to the Seljuk and Ottoman periods in a newly fitted-up museum area in the grand stables of Topkapı. This is a heady succession of masterpieces of Islamic art, selected (as is nearly all of the exhibition) from public and occasionally private collections within Turkey. In its location, surrounded by other sections of the palace's permanent collection, including the sultan's wardrobe and a dazzling collection of Turkish ceramics which has been roped into the rival exhibition of *Islamic Arts*, nestled in half-a-dozen places around the city to mark the fifteenth centennial of the Hicri (until September 20), it has its work cut out to remain impressive. But the

general standard, whether of fabrics, ceramics, metalwork, calligraphy or sometimes the purely practical (for Turkish scientific achievements are not forgotten) elevated into art, is so high that anyone inclined uncritically to see Turkey's role in history as that of barbarians at the gates will be completely, deliciously nonplussed.

The two main parts of the exhibition lay the groundwork. But a lot of the most fascinating superstructure is to be found in the dozen or so "didactic exhibitions" to be found not only in other parts of the Topkapı Palace but also in the Ibrahim Pasha Palace, sensitively restored and converted for the occasion to be the new Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, the old Museum, the Museum of Archaeology (which has been chosen, rather oddly, as the location for the show of modern Turkish art), the Military Museum and the Mevlaviyah, or House of the Whirling Dervishes, in Galata, which appropriately houses the musical instruments. What this layout means is that whatever special area catches your fancy in the main sections can at once be explored further and in greater detail - especially if you take the view that the whole of the museums in which the special shows are housed is also somehow included in your terms of reference. For the moment, virtually the whole of Istanbul is one giant Council of Europe exhibition.

As "didactic" exhibitions (an unappealing term, but do not be put off) the best are probably that devoted to tombstones, from the earliest times right up to date, which is just outside the Hagia Sophia, and that in the Topkapı Palace devoted to script and calligraphy. Both make their points, and demonstrate their continuities, entirely in visual terms, taking us literally on a walk through history. (I should mention, incidentally, that everything in the show is labelled in English and Turkish, and the monumental three-volume catalogue will soon be available in English as well as in Turkish.)

The most disappointing section is that devoted to twentieth-century Turkish art, which offers few pleasures on the way from Barbizon to the Contemporary, though a large painting entitled *Beethoven in the Library* (a lot of turn-of-the-century ladies playing western instruments under the disapproving eye of a Beethoven bust) is at least bizarre, and I rather took to the work of a Twenties painter called Serif Aldik, whose *Woman Standing Before the Mirror* has a nicely disenchanted air.

I keep reverting in my mind to such fine-tuning sections as that given over to Turkish ceremonial tents in the Military Museum. Who would expect them to be objects of such grace and beauty? Any civilization, or succession of civilizations, which can bring such a highly developed aesthetic sense to what was often no more than one of the marginal comforts of the battlefield is certainly something we cannot afford to patronize, and ignore at our peril.

John Russell Taylor

Television

The worst hazards Eisenhower faced

North Africa did not begin well for Eisenhower. Not only did he get a bloody nose from Rommel but, if we are to believe the last scene in *Ike*, on Channel 4 last night, he also sustained a smack from his lady driver, Kay Summerby, who blamed him for the death of her soldier husband-to-be. Of these two mishaps, the second seemed to hurt the more.

Certainly from this first instalment - it continues to "celebrate" the launch of the Second Front, but where are our major houses who have the resources to stage these elaborate spectacles? This was mounted under the aegis of Boston's baroque orchestra, Banchetto Musicale, who did a *Popea* at the last festival with mixed success.

Not everybody liked Ike at this stage in his career. His own C-in-C, General George Marshall, tended to speak to him as if he were a corporal; Montgomery as if he would never have made corporal had he had his way; and Churchill as if he regarded him as a little local difficulty.

I imagine that the Germans were inclined to like him from first impressions. I wonder if they knew about Miss Summerby (Lee Remick here), who

seemed from this account to be the most difficult hazard in his early attempts to get to grips with the European theatre. She started by arriving late to pick him up and then gave him the first of many dressings down in front of a subordinate. The fact that he did not tell her to push off and borrow a taciturn squaddie from the Royal Army Service Corps to ferry him round London may, of course, have indicated that he had the kind of perverse tenacity generals need.

We have seen Miss Remick in better times. Here she is encountered by a rich selection of daft lines and incarcerated by that American view of the English which so often goes well beyond caricature. Montgomery, played by the excellent Ian Richardson, suffers from this, too. Not that Montgomery was without eccentricity but, as we have so far seen him, he appears like an escapee from the funny farm.

Robert Duvall is good as Ike, obviously having determined to do his own thing whatever whatever was foisted on him and despite the intentions of Miss Summerby, cast to buzz round him like a fly on a hot day.

It may even be because of these handicaps that he came over so dogged and resolute, rather unlike that amiable chap we remember as President, more prone to golf courses than summits and more likable for that - nothing, after all, makes a politician more acceptable than an obsessive hobby which assures us of occasional diversion. But the rest is hokum - bland, banal and... well, like might have had a soldier's word for it. Just thank your stars and stripes they did not make it a musical.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Too grand and fierce for compassion

Medea Barbican

Even if the performance had not been dedicated to her memory, the shadow of Maria Callas would surely have lain long over Sunday night's concert revival of Cherubini's *Medea*. Medea is the Callas part that has most resisted other interpreters, not only because it demands unusual qualities of voice and personality that she combined to intense perfection but also because it is so one-dimensional. There is really only one way to play it, and Callas did it that way to the ultimate.

Grace Bumbry, though, is her own lady. Here she was giving

us at least the Medea planned for Covent Garden a couple of seasons ago, and embodying the role so forcefully that at least while she was singing one could not think of making comparisons. From the very first this was clearly a woman capable of murdering her own children in a rage of shamed nobility, a woman too grand and fierce to command compassion, only awe. However, the impersonation was not always drawn thoroughly into the voice. The great strength of her middle register was offset by an artificial quality at the top, and variations of colour were more vocally than dramatically effective. When in her Act II duet with Jason, for instance, she drew on a marvellously versatile head voice, one admired a

singer's technique rather than an expressive point. Possibly she would have found it easier to discover her Medea if the opera had been done as Cherubini wrote it rather than in the mid-nineteenth-century version of Callas's day, with the libretto translated into Italian and the spoken dialogue replaced by recitative. This performance was also substantially cut, though some of the slack playing from the London Symphony Orchestra strings made one wish it cut more. Elio Boncompagni, who took over as conductor at short notice, seemed to be directing with knowledge and high enthusiasm, but the chilled neo-classical magnificence of this score was only periodically apparent.

Paul Griffiths

Rock

The samba lilt

Gilberto Gil Drury Lane

You would expect the popular music of Brazil to be sunny in temperament and supple of rhythm, and it is. All the more mysterious, then, that it has so far failed to join the great explosion of Third World music which has taken place in recent years.

The last time Brazil made an international impact was in the early 1960s, with the brief vogue of bossa nova, a featherweight version of the traditional samba. Quite a lot has happened since then, and much of it has been due to Jorge Ben, Milton Nascimento and Gilberto Gil, three singers and composers of talent and vision who might be described as the country's Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder and Curtis Mayfield. Ben's "Mas Que Nada" was a hit for his compatriot Sergio Mendes several years ago, and Nascimento has done some recording with Weather Report's Wayne Shorter; otherwise the members of this triumvirate are practically unknown outside Brazil and various other small Portuguese-speaking enclaves.

Gil's concert on Sunday was part of a Festival of Brazil which will perhaps alert more people to the sounds of Bahia and Copacabana. In terms of

atmosphere, the Maracana on World Cup Final day could hardly have been more vivacious than the normally staid precincts of Drury Lane, flavoured by hordes of expatriates anxious to welcome one of their heroes.

As early as the first song, handclapping could be heard on a double-time backbeat, crisply syncopated against the conga-playing of a remarkably agile and enthusiastic percussionist. As the concert progressed, Gil led the audience in several examples of call-and-response singing more invigorating than anything of its kind since Bruce Springsteen's last concert.

All sorts of influences were apparent, modifying and modified by the basic samba lilt. One song was carried by a West African highlife pattern; another chugged to a Latin cowbell rhythm; elsewhere there were echoes of North American funk. Towards the end, Gil sang Bob Marley's "No Woman, No Cry", partly in Portuguese and also something in English called "Chuck Berry Fields For Ever", which John Lennon would have appreciated. A massed percussion vamp, supporting Gil's chant, brought a majority to its feet in a swirling, dancing mass. One of these days, somebody is going to do for samba nova what Marley did for reggae.

Richard Williams

Dance

Something special

Birthday Gala Sadler's Wells

The fact that it was the eve of Ninette de Valois's eighty-fifth birthday was the pretext for the gala at Sadler's Wells on Sunday, but the real purpose was to thank her for everything she had done for British ballet. Dame Ninette herself insisted that she ought to be wearing a sash with the words "Much Ado About Nothing", but nobody else would agree.

Although only two-thirds of the Royal Ballet could take part (the Sadler's Wells company and dancers from the School), representatives from all the other large companies in England and Scotland joined in, with the sole exception of Ballet Rambert, which, like the Covent Garden Royal Ballet, was busy spreading the flame of British dance overseas.

Given unlimited time and resources, it would have been pleasant to have someone from her Turkish school also, and from the Commonwealth companies that sprang from her activities, but as it was the show lasted four hours with only brief intervals. We did have Marcia Haydée and Richard Cragun from Stuttgart, as a token of de Valois's overseas influence, dancing *Something Special*

(that was the title but will serve for comment also).

De Valois's own ballet *Checkmate* formed the programme's centrepiece, and dances from her native Ireland began it, performed by children, many of whom wore long ringtones just like Madame once had. Apart from that, it would be invidious to choose names from among so many choreographers and dancers taking part, so let me be invidious and mention Marilyn Hill Smith who sang "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's opera *Louise*.

The point of it was that Dame Ninette first danced on the Covent Garden stage in 1919 and played the Muse in that opera on her twenty-first birthday. At that time there was no such thing as British ballet, and I will bet that not even she then imagined it possible. What a good thing for all of us that she was crazy enough to conceive the idea and sensible enough to make it work.

John Percival

Claudio Abbado, Principal Conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra since 1979, is to become Music Director of the orchestra for a five-year term starting in September. In his new position he will take an active part in the planning of all the LSO's work.

Concerts

Philharmonia/Ozawa Festival Hall

Martha Argerich walks distractedly on to the stage as if looking for a misplaced cup of coffee, sits at the piano, hardly seems to move a muscle, and produces the most terrific, tempestuous account of Rachmaninov's Third Piano Concerto. It was not, at the start, a neat account: Argerich's small hands raced around the keyboard and created some distinctly splashy virtuosity, and because she so rarely brings her full body-movement into the action she seemed at times to be struggling to encompass the sheer physical range of the music.

But, once absorbed in the music, she unveiled playing of a warmth and sensuality one rarely hears in such warblers: in the *Intermezzo*, each flourish at the top of the keyboard sparked with precisely-defined colours, and the digressions of the finale were knit together with a purposefulness that belied the aimless pattern-making so often encountered.

She was accompanied by exceptionally detailed attention by Seiji Ozawa, who directed

this work - like the rest of the concert - from memory: it transformed the partnership to leave a conductor able and willing to watch every nuance of his soloist's rhythm and match his orchestra with it. Ozawa is a brilliant technician; he dealt with similar conviction with Takemitsu's *Requiem* for string orchestra, a painless seven-minute curtain-raiser in which the Philharmonia's strings, moaning in uneasy lament, creating comforting dissonances textures that never approached the deliberate pain of Penderecki's *Threnody* or the austere concision of Stravinsky's *Threni*.

Ozawa's Tchaikovsky Fifth in the second half was a blazingly successful essay in orchestral sonorities: some times over-balanced in favour of the brass, but always controlled with complete conviction and a powerful sense of direction. There was the disturbing feeling, often sensed with Ozawa, of a lack of stylistic grasp of the music inhabited an abstract no-man's-land far from Russia - but he made the orchestra play so well that, if the cards were not already on the table, one would have declared him their ideal future principal conductor.

Nicholas Kenyon

LSO/Previn

Festival Hall/Radio 3

At the midway point in the South Bank's Brahms Festival, Vladimir Ashkenazy switched from baton to keyboard for a programme which gave us the rare and instructive chance to hear the two piano concertos side by side.

This time, André Previn was on the podium. His, it seemed, was the splendidly weighty, truly majestic opening tempo for No. 1, timpani churning undercurrents of tension, bowing full and sustained. And to Ashkenazy belonged the stark energy, the keen forward thrust, which had characterized his readings as conductor earlier in the week.

At first it felt like a discrepancy of approach, with Ashkenazy's intense, highly-strung playing more relentlessly aggressive than the orchestra had given us to expect. But, as the work settled into place, the two energies became complementary; fused in the first concerto into a convincingly volatile eddying of mood and

idea, and in the second focused less on the urgency of what must be said and more on the creative abundance of how it may be expressed.

So it was in the second movements of both works. Mr Ashkenazy understood well the nature of exploration peculiar to each: in the first putting out antennae for the new potential of the form and of the simplest scale; and in the second standing further back, allowing ideas to shape and coalesce almost to the point of dissolution before the return of Douglas Cummings's eloquent cello solo.

It was in the inner movements that the seemingly under-rehearsed and often cavalier ensemble of the London Symphony Orchestra was most cruelly exposed. In the finale, the sheer bravura of Mr Ashkenazy's playing carried the day, whether in the fiercely exuberant juxtaposition of the first concerto (no coughing time allowed here) or in the capricious, wise simplicity of the second.

Hilary Finch

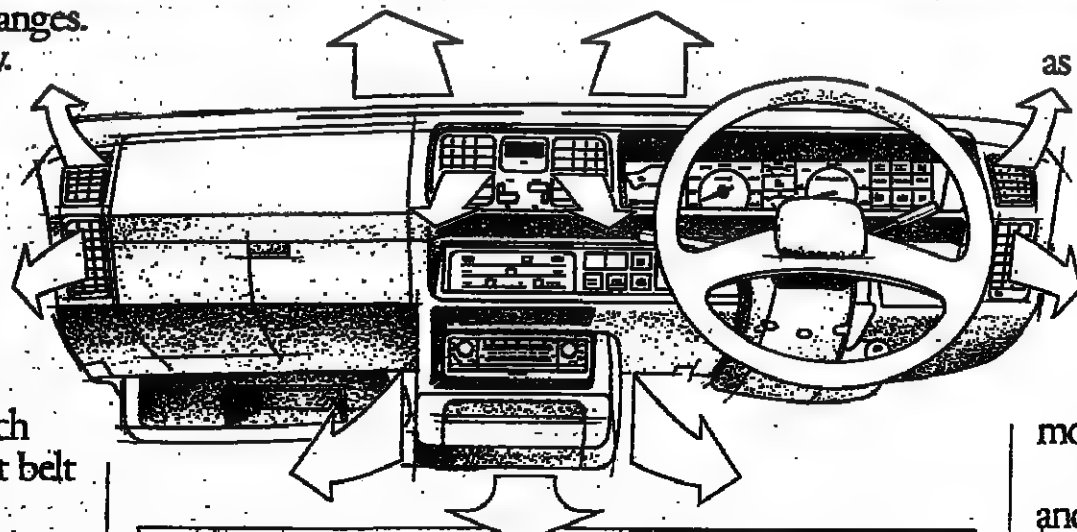
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THE TIMES DIARY

In style

Isn't Denis Thatcher looking it rather prematurely? At yesterday morning's campaign conference at Smith Square he arrived in a chauffeur-driven Rover from the government car pool. The use of such cars is usually reserved for ministers on duty, rather than the spouses of senior politicians on the campaign trail. Former prime ministers qualify on grounds of security, but I fear that D. Thatcher falls into none of the appropriate categories. My more gallant colleague at Westminster suggests he might have been waiting for the prime ministerial car to turn up from Downing Street and, in its absence, hitched a lift. I would have expected a good old-fashioned Tory to walk.

Middle-of-the-ode

My one-off candidate today is a Mr Stevenson, - he doesn't disclose his Christian name - who is telling his putative constituents in Hampstead and Highgate that they have a choice between politicians and a poet. Offering himself in the second category ("Vote Stevenson, vote poet"), he invokes the saws of such earlier campaigners as Dryden, Swift and Plato. His own namesake, of the Robert Louis variety, had this to say of our electoral habits: "The British treat democracy like crossing the road; look right, look left, and look right again." They are an arty lot in Hampstead, but I suspect that even they lack the enlightenment to vote for verse.

Marriner first

Although he is the second most prolific conductor in the history of the gramophone, Neville Marriner has only just recorded his first opera. With some 300 LPs to his name, mostly with the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, Marriner has been outpaced only by the indefatigable Herbert von Karajan. None the less, he approached his first operatic production, Rossini's *Barber of Seville*, issued this month by Philips, with some repugnance. "I'm used to dealing with singers one at a time," he admits, "but eight quite difficult ones could have been a trying operation if any one of them had tried to upstage." Fortunately for Marriner, the cast was docile.

● "Adults are welcome to sit in this garden," says a sign on the wall of the United Reformed Church, Dulwich Grove. Whatever happened to Mark 10, 14?

Plugging water

Having scored a world exclusive with news of the National Waterways Fortnight, the highest point of which was to be the transportation of 45 tonnes of rockfall by three narrowboats from Middleswich to Northampton. I am glad to report that the cargo has arrived in good order, if not in good time. It took the boats 10 days to negotiate 133 miles of canal with 154 locks. This has not stopped the Inland Waterways Association from trumpeting in the direction of road hauliers: "The boats caused no congestion, no fatal accidents, no wear and tear to highways or damage to buildings, nor did they make any special calls on police or emergency service time." So there.



It's the new police calculator. Add up a crowd and it automatically halves it.

Ken and Karl

Further evidence - if any is needed - that the Tories will be glad to see the back of the GLC. County Hall is providing £32,000 for a four-week Karl Marx exhibition later this year. It is being organized by the London History Workshop Centre and will take place either in the Drill Hall in Tottenham Court Road, or Islington's Almeida Theatre. Not surprisingly, the Conservative minority group produced a report describing the programme of events as "a bogus left-wing jolly that the ratepayers of London should not be asked to finance". Just as predictably, this was thrown out at last week's GLC meeting and the exhibition will go ahead. Despite their Victorian vestments, the Tories complain that the themes centre on "vague and romantic notions of the nineteenth century working classes," and are "plain humbug".

At the age of 44, Mari Cruz Gomez should have known better than to jump into the middle of a bullfight waving a red flag. But the fiery Madrileña, described as "a slim blonde" by my male charismatist friend, was out to prove a feminist point: "only women can take me seriously so they see that a woman can serve in this profession," she cried as she was led away by police for a few hours behind bars and a £25 fine. Silly moo.

When, a generation hence, politicians reminisce about the election of 1983, they may talk of Margaret Thatcher's assertive walkover, her new zeal. They may cite those "own goals" scored by Labour in their divided amble to defeat, and they may recall the lively also-rans, the Alliance, attempting with only moderate success to break the campaigning mould. But surely the overriding memory will be of the opinion polls, reiterating from the start that the Conservatives would have a runaway victory.

From the announcement on May 9 until 10 days ago there was no change that could be considered significant. Then the Alliance moved up and Labour moved down. The latest message from the polls has still been about 45 per cent support for the Conservatives but now Labour and the Alliance uncertainly share the 25 to 30 per cent bracket.

The election has come alive only in the most far second place. The triumphal decisiveness of the polls has taken the edge - if not the verve - from the battle. An election is not a sporting event and we need not weep for the collapse of the bookmakers' market as the Conservative favourites soar to an untimely 10-1 on. But we should realize that it is the polls, and the polls alone, that have dented the electoral contest.

In Labour and Alliance offices, there is genuine disbelief about poll findings which are so much at odds with their own canvass returns. Let us suppose that this year there had been a ban on public polls, genuine canvasses and not the verbiage by leaks of private polls. The

The pollsters, by a landslide

by David Butler

last three weeks would have been quite different. There would have been no assurance about the outcome. The Conservatives might still have been tipped as winners, and the Alliance breakthrough might have been discounted, but the honest reports from the constituencies of Labour enthusiasm and of Alliance buoyancy would have had their impact. The likelihood of a hung parliament would have been at the forefront of discussion. The parties would be playing their hands very differently.

Have the polls transformed not only the nature of the election but also its result? Certainly they have fostered discussion of tactical voting and of the danger of landslides. One irony of the Conservative appeal not to vote Alliance is that the larger the Alliance vote, the bigger the Conservative majority would be. Consider the three scenarios in the table, based on uniform swings from 1979.

If the Alliance does scramble ahead of Labour, the Conservative triumph will look even more overwhelming. But the Conservatives have good reason to project Labour as the main enemy, for Labour excites fear in the electorate in a way that the Alliance does not. If a Labour victory is

plainly not in prospect, more middle-of-the-road voters may shy away from the hazard of a devastating Conservative landslide. The polls show that people have misgivings about too big a victory. In four successive elections from 1966 to 1974, the final margin was in fact far less than the crushing result the polls had been suggesting.

Of course, the polls available to us today may be misleading indicators of what we shall do tomorrow. The last 30 years offer many examples of opinion poll disasters. The polling business seemed ended almost before it began when every American poll predicted that Dewey would trounce Truman in America in 1948. In 1961 and again in 1980 poll predictions in Australia were fundamentally misleading. In Britain in 1970 every poll but one predicted a comfortable Labour win (only some last minute canvassing of the figures enabled O.R.C. to spot the late swing that put Mr Heath in Downing Street). In February 1974 no poll forecast Mr Heath's departure. In October 1974 every poll predicted a handsome Labour win, and Mr Wilson's evanescent victory by three seats came as a complete surprise.

None of these errors was due to dishonesty or even to incompetence

Voters %		Seats	
Cons.	Lab.	Cons.	Lab.
44	30	23	381
44	27	26	404
44	23	30	431
			218
			19
			28
			173
			203
			266

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

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Himalayan hopes, tropical thaw

Fred Halliday reports on progress towards a settlement of some of Asia's most intractable disputes

The present trend of world politics can hardly encourage use of the term "detente". The Williamsburg summit has backed President Reagan's hard line on the Geneva arms negotiations. Washington appears set on pressing its campaign against the left-wing government of Nicaragua even further. The prospect of negotiations in two Third World conflict areas, the Middle East and Namibia, seems to be receding.

Yet in south and east Asia there are signs that the tide is moving towards a thaw. As Mrs Gandhi said in greeting President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan at the non-aligned summit in March: "The doors were closed; they are opening one by one."

After the cold war it was Europe which, in the mid-1950s, underwent a gradual thaw which later led to detente. Asia remained locked in the grip of cold war, as epitomized by the isolation and militancy of China, North Korea and North Vietnam. Now the reverse seems to be the case.

India and Pakistan are a case in point. The process of normalization after three wars began with the Simla agreement between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Bhutto in 1972. This restarted exchanges in trade, travel, culture and tourism. But despite Indian sympathy for Bhutto, Delhi has found Zia to be a serious negotiating partner and the two countries recently signed a new agreement on greater economic cooperation.

The Indian-Pakistan reconciliation has been helped by a shift in Pakistan's attitude to Afghanistan. India has long suspected that Zia was using the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan to get increased military backing from the West in order to confront India. Officials in Delhi make no secret of the fact that they do not want to see an Islamic fundamentalist regime in power in Kabul.

Zia still refuses to negotiate directly with the Babrak Karmal government in Kabul, but he is engaged in indirect negotiations with it through the United Nations. Pakistan now appears prepared to accept a communist Afghanistan, provided certain conditions are met: the Russians agree to a timetable for pulling out their troops, the Pakistani opposition is prevented from operating from Afghan territory, and Kabul recognizes the 1973 frontier. In return, Moscow and Kabul want Pakistan to cut off aid to the Afghan rebels and to cooperate in repatriating refugees.

Pakistan does not want the troops of a great power on its frontier, and the presence of more than two million Afghan refugees is causing tension in North-West Frontier and Baluchistan provinces. Although it is not clear whether the Russians are prepared to reach a settlement in the coming months, UN negotiators claim that 95 per cent of an agreement has been reached.

This Pakistan-Afghanistan thaw would itself not have been possible

I don't remember hearing the song *Maggie May* with which Mrs Thatcher playfully summed up her views about whether or not she was going to have an early election. But I have to tell her that it has unfortunate connotations. Down Under, *Maggie May* was a Liverpool prostitute who was transported to "Van Diemen's cruel shore." Tasmanian verses too coarse to reproduce in a family newspaper narrate her depravities, the least of which was that *Maggie May* stole sailors' trousers.

That was a digression or red herring intro, to get politics out of the way. Let us now turn to America. Are you sitting comfortably? Good; then I will begin. I always took it that America was derived from the name Amerigo Vesputci. You remember, the Florentine navigator Chappy who was navigating around the New World into the sixteenth century turned into the sixteenth. Latinize his name, and you get Americus Vesputius. Dates: 71454-1512. Hence came America, so I have



without a change in the attitude of Peking. China has long provided military support to Islamabad, and after the Soviet intervention of December 1979 in Afghanistan China was keen to back the Afghan rebels with arms and diplomatic endorsement. But China has now toned down its support for the Afghan rebels and has encouraged Pakistan to pursue negotiations through the UN. In private communications, China has intimated to the Russians that it might accept the Babrak Karmal government if Soviet combat forces withdraw from Afghanistan.

China's position has also changed on an issue that has remained virtually frozen for two decades: its relationship with India. Talks on the disputed border between the two countries have now made substantial progress, and some mutual recognition has continued. But in private Indian officials say that the Chinese have become much more flexible and Mrs Gandhi hopes to go to the

Indian electorate in a year or two's time with a proposal for reaching agreement with China.

Cambodia remains the most intractable problem in East Asia, but there has also been some quiet progress. While many regional powers continue to denounce the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government, few now doubt that it is there to stay and that it commands much wider support at home than did its Khmer Rouge predecessor. The Vietnamese offensive in Cambodia exemplifies the tactic pursued, with success, during the war with the US, namely that of fighting and negotiating simultaneously. The more the Heng Samrin government becomes a fact of life, the more it must, in the long run, command international acceptance.

The Chinese-Vietnamese border clashes were little more than a ritual, equally designed to make a political point within a perspective of longer-run negotiation, and they were on a

small scale compared to the clashes of 1979. It may be possible for China to accept a face-saving formula, one that would combine the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia with a termination of Chinese support for the Khmer Rouge.

The overarching trend that governs these regional instances of detente is the crab-like rapprochement of Moscow and Peking. No one expects it to lead to a restoration of the fraternity of the 1950s, but its continuation has enabled many others - in Kabul and Islamabad, Delhi and Hanoi - to reciprocate the overtures of their neighbours. Where the US-Soviet conflict has been dominant - in the Middle East and in the Japanese-Korean area - cold war remains the order of the day. But where the rivalry of Moscow and Peking has raged for two decades, a significant process of adjustment does seem to be in train.

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Who got there first, Amerigo or Amerik?

New words for old, by Philip Howard

always believed, and so say those authorities that care to chance their arms. (Parenthesis: Labrador was the first European name on the continental mainland. In Portuguese it means a farmer or worker on the land. In 1492 the King of Portugal granted a commission to Joao Fernandez Labrador to seek for new lands in the north-west ocean.

Back to Vesputci. I had taken it as read that America was taken from Vesputci, and was first used in 1511. Now I am flabbergasted to read in Basil Cottle's new book *Names* that the name comes from a man called Richard Amerik, a Customs official of Bristol, who invested in Cabot's second transatlantic voyage in 1498. Cottle declares that this unusual

name is ultimately Welsh, and is apparently Ap Mauric, Glyn Daniel, who brought the matter to my attention, and who is of course Welsh, declares that it is a name that he has never met.

Basil Cottle is a Welshman, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a distinguished onomastician or name-freak. He was a cryptanalyst in the Enigma team at Bletchley, but is right about America, or is this just an instance of Welsh linguistic imperialism? I think we should be told.

It is of course not new to assert that men of Bristol got to the New World before Columbus or Vesputci. A certain amount of interesting research has been done in the

carries being shipped in and out of Bristol in the second half of the fifteenth century, which suggests that ships were staying away longer than one would expect, and carrying cargoes that did not fit the patterns of trade. Had the men of Bristol, including the Welshman Ap Mauric, discovered this brave New World, and were they keeping quiet about the lucrative secret, to keep out the competition?

The discovery of America is a notorious obsession of amateur scholars and nutters. It is a subject that attracts them as surely as the meaning of Stonehenge, the innocence of Richard III, the Hitler Diaries, and the Lost Tribes of Israel. Maybe the etymology of America is another such topic. The most remarkable recent derivation was made by Barry Fell, who was until recently a professor of marine biology at Harvard, and who has just published a book called *Bronze Age America*. Professor Fell's suggestion is that the name America is derived from a Libyan word meaning "land across the ocean".

It could still be a photo-finish

JUNE 24 '83

John Pardoe

There were always two dangers in this election. The first was that the present Labour Party might gain power by any margin at all; the second that the present Conservative Party might gain power by too wide a margin.

If this sounds less than even-handed, it is only because of a question of competence. Labour at present is transparently unfit to govern. Whether it will ever be fit to govern again is an open question. But a Labour government now would be hopelessly incompetent at putting into practice even its own strategy, leaving aside whether that strategy is desirable, which it is not.

However the danger of a Labour government is over for the next five years at least. Mr Foot has virtually conceded defeat and the rest of his team have a better look about them.

Mrs Thatcher of course does not accept this fact. She still affects to believe that there is a danger of a Labour victory. She has taken to being kind to Labour, almost willing them to do better, and she has been quite honest enough to express it. He said: "These last days are very nerve-racking. It still could crumble. Anything could happen - and probably will."

Mrs Thatcher knows that her present lead in the polls, large though it is, is not based on a huge wellspring of popular acclaim. The Conservative share of the vote is not running much above the level achieved in 1979, and Mrs Thatcher herself is no more popular than many other prime ministers have been.

In spite of this I rather doubt if she really thinks she can lose. But it suits her book to say so, both to keep her workers on their toes, and to discourage Conservative voters from going over to the Alliance.

However Mrs Thatcher's greatest fear is longer term. She does not want Labour destroyed and replaced by the Alliance because she knows that a strong Alliance party in opposition would be a much more formidable opponent than the Labour Party is ever likely to be.

She ought not to sound quite blatantly hungry for total power. Parliamentary democracy in Britain requires both governance and opposition. It may be too much to say that a government is as good as its opposition but there is a element of truth in that.

Mrs Thatcher surely cannot expect Britain to become a one-party state. She cannot expect it. Conservative Party to be in power forever. If she really wants to save Britain from a socialist government in the future, she ought to be pleased to see Labour replaced by non-socialist party.

Though such a thing may be profoundly in the national interest it is not in the Conservative interest. They would find elections much more difficult if they were faced with an alternative which was more in touch with the aspirations of ordinary people than Labour's way out fringe party will ever be.

What the Alliance offers both Conservative and Labour supporters is a wholly new choice. The new vote for a party for the whole nation; a party for the common good; a party which is not based on class loyalty. It is certainly not a soft option. The Alliance manifesto contains far more challenges than promises.

Even now with only 48 hours to go there are still a large number of uncommitted voters. There are Labour voters who disagree with large parts of Labour's manifesto and may yet discover that the Alliance parties share their ideal and vision of a caring society in which the motto is not "every man for himself", but "all for the common cause."

And there are Conservative supporters who know in their hearts that a runaway Tory majority would not be best for British parliamentary democracy and who would like to see an effective non-socialist alternative.

There are enough voters in these groups to enable the Alliance to catch the Conservatives. It is a huge task. But its accomplishment would be so momentous that it is well worth striving - and voting - for.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

Our concrete case for keeping the marbles

When the seventh Earl of Elgin, who was then ambassador to the Sublime Porte in Constantinople, persuaded the Ottoman Court, which had exerted continuous and exclusive control over the marbles for a century and a half. Until this legal question is decided, the marbles must clearly remain in the benign custodianship of the British Museum.

In fact nobody cares very much about legal ownership, since most people recognize the *ad hoc* character of international law, which is more concerned to prevent conflict than to establish rights. The other arguments therefore prevail.

The aesthetic argument tells us that the marbles belong to the Parthenon, and are integral to its beauty. When we consider the symbolic importance of the temple and all that it represents by way of history, civilization, and artistic achievement, we can only feel outrage that it remains disjoined from its necessary parts.

The argument is powerful. But what force does it have, when we are told that the Greek government seeks possession of the marbles merely in order to exhibit them in another museum? How much more painful will the dismembered Parthenon appear when its missing organs lie bottled beside it, protected from the corrosive breath of tourists by screens of transparent glass? Far better to keep them in the quiet, seedy galleries of the British Museum, in rooms calculated to intimidate the ignorant and to bore the merely curious.

What then of the moral argument? The marbles, we are told, are part of the patrimony of Greece, and belong by right to the modern republic, heir to Athens and to the achievements of Athens. But what is the modern Greek republic? A fragile democracy which grew upon roots transplanted from Europe.

The patrimony of Athens exists only partly in marble form. The meaning of those marbles is to be found in literature, in law, in institutions, in public spirit which caused the Athenians to immortalize themselves in verse and stone. Who is heir to that spirit? Who adopted that literature, those laws, and those institutions? Of whom could it be said, during the long years of darkness when Greece did not exist as a nation, that the public spirit of Athens animated their conduct so that they were, in the words given to Pericles, "free and tolerant in private things, in public obedient to the law?" Surely this public spirit animated Lord Elgin, just as it animated those who questioned him, and the House of Commons which finally took his part.

To return the marbles to Greece is to return lumps of stone to those who have not - as we have - been guardians of their meaning.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

I still be
-finish



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Doctor's pay and better service

From Mr William Shepherd
Sir, Your leader ("Rules of the game", May 26), criticising the ineffectiveness of economic stimulus, has been simply reinforced by the virtually meaningless outcome of the talks at Williamsburg.

The present recession is no mere hiccup; it has been going on for a very long time and it is likely to continue for much longer unless more positive action is taken by world leaders. This recession was undoubtedly set off by the huge increase in the cost of fuel oil, which impoverished the poorer countries in particular and in turn made it difficult for them to buy the manufactured goods of the more industrial countries. Practically nothing has been done to try and deal with the depression; indeed, the policies of the Reagan and Thatcher governments have had the effect of deepening it.

If we are to deal with this depression we need something more radical than optimistic forecasts of improvement. Your leader very properly drew attention to the damage done to world trade by the chaotic nature of floating exchange rates. With more currencies being traded in one day than would be necessary to settle the whole of world trade for one year, difficult economic conditions are made still more difficult.

Moreover, the International Monetary Fund has in no way expended its resources even to keep pace with inflation. The General Agreement for Borrowing, for example, has remained static from 1962 until this year, causing, among other things, private banks to be involved in sovereign loans - a dangerous procedure.

Clearly there is a need for the expansion of the IMF to meet current conditions and for serious discussion of a system designed to limit the area of fluctuation in currencies and to discourage speculation.

As an attack ought, I feel, to be made upon what was the original cause of the recession, i.e., the high price of fuel. With American and British co-operation, this could be brought down to \$20 a barrel without seriously affecting the pursuit of alternatives. This would in itself have a tremendous effect upon world trade.

The depression set off by huge increases in fuel oil prices has been intensified by the use of high interest rates for monetarist purposes. The depressing effect of high interest rates upon world trade and investment cannot be over-emphasised. Mr Reagan's preface that he must keep high interest rates because of a budget deficit which is less than 3 per cent of the US gross national product is a piece of nonsense.

Of course we have to take steps to contain inflation and to discourage wasteful expenditure, but such efforts need not be in conflict with measured steps to regenerate the world economy. The cost to the world of unused capacity is very real.

British and American leaders in particular seem more concerned with the meticulous functioning of financial machinery than with the real needs of people. The wellbeing and happiness of the people should be the primary aim of a free society; it is, I feel, because there is no moral commitment to this concept that so little has been done to try and deal with the confounding world recession.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM SHEPHERD,
77 George Street, W1,
June 2.

Attacking the causes of recession

From Mr Elizabeth Halsall
Sir, None of the three political parties seem to have addressed themselves clearly enough to the central question of this election, apart from the nuclear question - namely, why are the industrialised countries failing to solve the unemployment problem, arising, basically, from increased technological productivity, a problem which, since the Industrial Revolution, they have solved a number of times?

They have solved it by using the wealth generated from increased sales of their products not to increase wages and salaries but to reduce hours of work, to start or extend national systems of education and to institute old-age pension systems all measures which either take people out of the labour market or reduce their participation in it.

In this generation are governments, managements and unions less intelligent, less realistic, less disciplined and less adaptable than formerly? Can't they do it?

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH HALSALL,
146 Cottingham Road,
Hull,
North Humberside,
June 3.

From Mr John B. Harris
Sir, I read in *The Times* on Saturday, May 21, that the chairman of ICI is complaining that they have too much talent in their management.

I was associated with graduate recruitment for a comparable enterprise for much of my working life, and I was in charge of their U.K. activities through most of the 1970s. I can only congratulate ICI's recruiters on their performance, because anyone knowing the game is aware that the only sensible way of meeting a preferably steady graduate recruitment target, aimed at providing managers of the future, is to go after the highest achievers possible.

Allowance has to be made for differences in the balance between academic and social achievement and perhaps for current attitudes, but so great are the uncertainties of the selection process of 22-year-olds, and of the hazards of career progression that any other policy would be irresponsible.

But if I ask how many other major employers are similarly placed and would it be in the national interest to try to alter this?

As an example of the other side of the picture I recall that in the late 1950s and early 1960s the then smaller components of the motor manufacturing industry, with few exceptions, spurned graduate recruitment and did not compete even for mechanical engineers. "Long

haired and academic", "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" and "wet behind the ears", were the verbal currency of their attitude.

I believe that the management of a large slice of our motor manufacturing industry over the past 20 years would have been more effective if that industry had done something to attract a share of the highest achievers who, even in those pre-Robbins days, were increasingly going through higher education.

Since the war, the graduate recruitment scene has been dominated by a dozen or perhaps 20 large industrial/commercial employers, together with the higher reaches of the Civil Service. Through the 1970s the great chartered accountancy firms joined in and, more recently, the merchant banks.

The system is self-perpetuating: good graduates make good managers and attract more good graduates. The small and/or unfashionable employer simply cannot compete because even in these times most of the illustrious employers will say that there has never been a sufficiency let alone a surplus of real talent. I can offer no obvious solution to the problem but it would seem that it would be in the national interest if employers themselves could devise some means whereby a better deployment of talent is achieved by inducements at recruitment or perhaps for subsequent transfer between employers.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN B. HARRIS,
31 Princes Road, W.11,
May 26.

From Mr Geoffrey Sampson
Sir, There are two points of view about the campaign to save the Settle to Carlisle railway from closure, alluded to in your columns today (May 31).

I understand that deterioration of the Ribbleshead Viaduct has now proceeded so far as to require extensive rebuilding rather than patching up. To rebuild this massive feat of Victorian engineering in the original style would be enormously expensive; a decision to save the line would surely lead to the viaduct - which occupies an extremely prominent position in the middle of one of the most beautiful and popular

tourist areas of Northern England - being replaced by a modern structure.

I have travelled on the line several times and it is indeed a lovely run, but I believe the interests of the many who visit the Ribbleshead area by road and on foot should take precedence over those of the few who use the railway as passengers. It is not as if the line offers a useful local transport service; there is only one intermediate stop in the seventy miles between Settle and Carlisle.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY SAMPSON,
Richmond House,
Ingelton,
Yorkshire,
May 31.

From Mr John G. Deacon
Sir, Certainly there must be many readers who will have found sympathy with Mr Hooton (May 31) about bleeps from electronic watches at concerts and opera.

Apart from the lack of consideration by the wearer and the disturbance caused to members of the audience we were recently advised by a leading recording engineer that, due to the high quality of modern recording technology, it is becoming increasingly difficult to record anything where an audience is present - such is the sensitivity of the modern microphone and digital recording techniques.

It is not time for managements to draw attention to this menace in their programmes?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN G. DEACON,
Managing Director,
Conifer Records,
Horton Road,
West Drayton,
Middlesex,
May 31.

Perhaps their own choice of name, as well as their degree of attachment to the BBC, could be honoured in Europe?

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
NORMAN HAMMOND,
Wholesale,
Hartley,
Cambridge,
May 31.

From Professor Norman Hammond
Sir, In your leader today, "Greenland waves goodbye", you refer to the 40,000 Greenland "Eskimos" who form 80 per cent of the population there, and again to the "Canadian Eskimos".

For the past decade these people have been called, by the Canadian authorities at least, by their own name of Inuit - "the people" - which they have firmly indicated that they prefer to the disapprobatory "Eskimo" - "flesh eaters" - a name given in scorn by American Indians from further south.

Perhaps their own choice of name, as well as their degree of attachment to the BBC, could be honoured in Europe?

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NORMAN HAMMOND,
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May 31.

From Mr Neil Monaghan
Sir, Your report on the retirement of Mrs Tricia Daw, the unseen voice of the Old Bailey, in today's copy of *The Times* (June 2), reflects the appreciation of many. However, your correspondent should know that the statue of justice above the Central Criminal Court is not blindfolded, it was said at the time of its erection, "Justice is not blind at the Old Bailey".

Yours faithfully,
NEIL MONAGHAN,
3 Temple Gardens,
Temple, ECA,
June 2.

From Mr Oliver Barratt
Sir, It is not necessary to go to East Africa to enjoy views of over 100 miles as these can be experienced in the Highlands. On November 23, 1969, I was on top of Beinn Sgùil (3,059ft), to the north of Loch Eive in Argyll, with three friends. In conditions of exceptional clarity we could see, far beyond the north coast of Italy to the SW, two green hills linked by a ridge. Subsequent investigation showed that these were Etna (2,466ft) and St. Eustachius (2,019ft) in country some 150 miles away.

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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES
City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-637 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT index 703.4, up 5.0
FT 1000 82.77, up 0.43
Barrington 20,436
Tring Hall USM index
168.1, up 1.5
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
index 8,505.92, down 14.59
Hongkong: Hang Seng index
902.89, down 12
New York: Dow Jones Average
(midday) 1,210.44, down
2.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5765 up 1 cent
Index 87.0 up 1.3
DM 4.05 up 0.0700
Yfr 12.7 up 0.2050
Yfr 379.50 up 5.25
Dollars
Index 125.4 up 0.7
DM 2.5675 up 250 pts
Gold \$407.00 down \$5
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$411.50
Sterling \$1.5608

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10% = 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9% = 9%
3 month DM 5% = 5%
3 month 14% = 14%

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period March 2 to April
5, 1983 inclusive: 10.574 per
cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Barclays Bank 490p, up 12p
Distillers 239p, up 6p
NatWest 615p, up 15p
P & O 200p, up
Shell 530p, down 6p
BP 388p, down 2p

TODAY

Interline Associated
Flowers, Deekraal Gold, Doorn-
fontein Gold, Driefontein
Consolidated, Kloof Gold,
McCorquodale, Berrispost
Gold, Vlakfontein Gold.
Finales Atkins Bros (Hosiery),
Brown and Jackson, property
and reversionary investments,
Reed International, Scotts,
Sketchley, Sumrie Clothes.
Economic statistics: Credit
Business (Apr) Wholesale price
index numbers (May-Prov),
retail sales (Apr-final), UK
balance of payments (first
quarter) London clearing
banks' monthly statement
(May-May), provisional esti-
mate of monetary aggregates
(Mid-May).

Fitch queries Safeway offer

Fitch Lovell has asked
Safeway Stores to clarify its
recent 44.8m offer to Fitch's
supermarket subsidiary, Key
Markets.
Linford, which is offering
£40.8m for Key Markets has
been asked for its response to
the Safeway offer.
The Fitch board saw no
reason to change its earlier
recommendation accepting the
Linford terms. Fitch and
Linford shareholders are meet-
ing on Friday to vote on this
deal.

● CAR SALES UP: Car sales
last month rose 20 per cent
compared with May last year,
to 145,000 according to the
Society of Motor Manufacturers
and Traders.
● SIERRA SLUMPS: The
Sierra - on which Ford is
pinning its hopes of maintain-
ing the Cortina top-seller
reputation - is down to fifth
place in the car sales charts for
May. The Escort was the top-
seller with 13,200 sold.

● SHIPYARD TENDER:
Shell has tendered 20 shipyards
to compete for an order to build
55,000-ton oil tankers. The deal
is worth \$75m (£47m).

● BREAKING EVEN: BP Oil
the British and Irish refining and
marketing part of British Pet-
roleum, broke even during the
first quarter of this year on a
replacement cost basis. Petrol
sales continued to lose money.
The 179p a gallon price has
stuck for eight weeks, the
longest period without an
increase since 1978.

● MORE FAILURES: Trade
Indemnity reports that business
failures notified by its policy-
holders last month rose by 13
per cent compared with the
same month last year, to 296. In
the first five months of this year
total failures increased 22 per
cent compared with the same
period last year.

● AUROKA DETAILS: De-
tails of the £20m capital
reconstruction for Auroka, the
steel and engineering company,
are likely to be published on
Friday or perhaps even Mon-
day. Shareholders had expected
to get details mid-week.

Dow dips after early gain

The Dow Jones Industrial
average lost about 4 points after
an early gain of about 3 points.
Declining issues moved
ahead of advances after trailing
earlier in moderate trading.
Mr William Lefevre, vice
president for investment strat-
egy at Purcell Graham, said:
"The 1,200 level on the Dow
appears capable of offering
realistic support and with the
Dow only a little more than 20
points away from its record
high a new high would not be a
surprise."
There's no pressure on the
downside as the market eases
and volume is relatively slow.
The market appears to be in a
state of equilibrium.
International Business Ma-
chines was 113% off 1/2, Procter
Gamble 54 off 1/2, General
Electric 54% off 1/2, Texas
Instruments 165 1/2 up 3 1/2.
Union Pacific was off 1/2 at 55,
Sears Roebuck 120 1/2 up 1/2,
100% NCR off 1/2 at 120 1/2,
Honeywell off 1/2 to 116 1/2,
Southern Pacific up 1/2 to 70 1/2,
Sperry unchange at 38 1/2,
American Telephone & Tele-
graph unchanged at 64 1/2.
● Marriott Corporation is
today expected to announce a
move into the lower-cost
market.
The company says it will
disclose an "experiment" at a
meeting in Washington with
about 30 analysts. The meeting
is closed to the press, and the
company is not giving details.
But some observers expect
Marriott to outline plans for
hotels that cater to cost-con-
scious travellers.

\$450m US bid for gas group

Houston (AP-Dow Jones) -
Coastal Corporation, only
weeks after announcing severe
cutbacks, is making a \$450m
(\$284m) tender offer for 52 per
cent of the shares of Texas Gas
Resources Corporation.
In newspaper advertisements
Coastal says in the advertisement
that the tender offer is the "first
step toward" a takeover of
Texas Gas.

Texas Gas is a natural-gas
pipeline and oil and gas
exploration and production
company. It also engages in
inland barge traffic, shipbuilding
and trading.

Coastal, primarily an oil and
gas exploration and production
company, said in the advertisement
that the tender offer is the "first
step toward" a takeover of
Texas Gas.

In Owensboro, Kentucky,
Texas Gas spokesman said they
were unaware of Coastal's offer
and they could not comment on
whether the offer would be
opposed.
But Mr Oscar Wyatt Jr, the
founder-chairman of Coastal,
said in a letter to Mr Dennis R.
Hendrix, the Texas Gas chair-
man, that Coastal "would like
to accomplish this transaction
on a completely amicable basis
if possible." Wyatt told Hendrix
that Coastal was convinced
"there are no serious business
or legal impediments" to a
Coastal takeover. He added: "I
hope you and your board of
directors will agree."

This was "a fabulous time"
Mr Wyatt said to make such an
acquisition because the price of
energy stocks had plummeted as
a result of the slump in the oil
and gas business. In composite
trading on the New York Stock
Exchange last Friday, Texas
Gas closed at \$38.50 a share,
down \$1.50.

But Coastal's offer seems to
reflect a growing belief in the
energy industry that the price of
oil has reached bottom and,
consequently, better times lie
ahead.

Because of such optimism,
some Wall Street analysts
forecast an increase in takeovers
of oil and gas companies.

Diamond Shamrock Corpora-
tion, for instance, a Dallas-
based energy concern, recently
agreed to a friendly takeover of
Natamox, of San Francisco in a
stock swap valued at about
\$1.27bn.

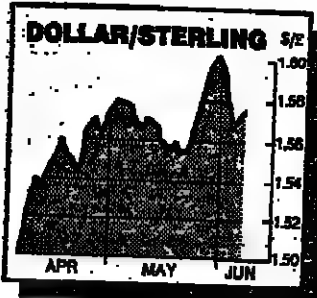
Technology will change mail order business Shilling trade comes of age

The business which began in
the 1920s, with families chip-
ping in a shilling or two into a
club to buy clothes, today sees
up to nine million glossy mail
order catalogues being distrib-
uted around Britain each year.
This form of agency trading,
using housewives to sell to other
housewives, remains unique to
Britain, says a report from the
Economic Intelligence Unit
published yesterday.
But the companies which
issue the catalogues nowadays
have fewer and fewer part-time
agents working for them.
Large companies produce
two general catalogues a year
(although many more specia-
lized ones are now on the
market). They take months to
compile, each around £3.50

City optimism over election and oil prices strengthen sterling

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sterling rallied sharply on the
foreign exchange yesterday
after its losses at the end of last
week. Reassured by denials of a
cut in the Nigerian oil price and
by the weekend polls predicting
a landslide victory for the
Conservatives in Thursday's
election, the pound came in for
sustained buying.
It closed 1 cent up against the
dollar at \$1.5765, and 1.3 on the
trade-weighted index at 87.0.
Dealers had reported heavy
activity in the morning as the
pound opened higher after
rising in the Far East. Sterling
was quoted more than 2 cents
higher against the dollar at
around \$1.5875 and by noon
the trade-weighted index was up
a basket of currencies was up
1.8 to 87.5, showing one of the
biggest one-day gains since the
index was recalculated in
February 1981.
However, sterling's big gains,
partly caused by large operators
covering short positions, were
chopped back by profit-taking
and there were also reports of
the Bank of England interven-
ing modestly to stem the rise.
The latest bout of optimism
in the City over the outcome of
the election also contributed to
renewed enthusiasm in the
stock market. Trading was thin
but the FT Index of 30 leading
shares closed at its day's best,
up 5.0 at 703.4. Government
stocks also rose on the back of
the pound's strength and closed
with gains of up to 1/2.
However, in the gold market,
concern over United States
interest rates, which continued
to push up the dollar, led to



further falls in the gold price. In
London, gold closed down \$5 to
\$407.00 but the shake-out con-
tinued in the New York
market with the price falling
below \$400.
Last week's \$400m fall in the
M1 money supply measure did
little to calm fears about the
pace of American monetary
growth. This has led to fears

that the US authorities may
tighten policy, causing US
interest rates to rise.

The markets are expecting
poor money supply figures for
the next two weeks and the
nervousness in the markets was
reinforced by remarks from a
top administration official.

Mr Martin Feldstein, chair-
man of the Council of Econ-
omic Advisers, said yesterday:
"The recent rapid growth of the
M1 money supply is a serious
concern. The money stock must
not be allowed to go on ex-
panding at its recent pace."

Dollar interest rates edged
higher yesterday, with the three-
month Eurodollar rate firming
by 1/8 to 9 1/8% and the
dollar rose sharply from pre-
weekend levels. Against the
French franc, the dollar hit
another record high and it

closed up 250 points at DM
2.5675 against the Deutsche
mark in London.

Foreign exchange dealers said
that the pound may remain
volatile until the election is
over. However, City views are
still deeply divided over
whether sterling will strengthen
further on a Tory win.

Some dealers were suggesting
yesterday that the pound may
now be fully discounting an
election victory for the Con-
servatives.

Sterling's sharp recovery
since March is also likely to
cause concern to exporters.
Sterling has come back strongly
against continental currencies.
Against the Deutsche mark, it
closed up 0.07 at DM 4.05
yesterday, compared with DM
3.5240 in March.

Prudential closer to defence of Tilling

By Sandy McLehlan

Prudential Assurance yester-
day encouraged speculation that
it will support the existing
Thomas Tilling management in
fighting off the £660m takeover
bid from BTR - which closes
tomorrow.
The company said yesterday
"The Prudential's general atti-
tude to contested bids is a
matter of public record, namely
that it has a predisposition to
support incumbent management
who are of good standing."
"It will be in the light of an
assessment of the latter factor,
among others, that the Pruden-
tial will take its decision in
regard to the bid."

However, the Prudential,
whose investment director is
Mr Ron Artus, would not risk it
for a lead in making their own
decisions. This view, it said,
displayed "a misunderstanding of
the independent nature of
most large investors."

Meanwhile, the BTR camp
continued its relentless market
purchases of Tilling shares. By
the close of dealings it had
picked up a further 3,634
million shares at the cash
alternative price of 225p a
share, and has now raised its
Tilling.

Mexican trade surplus reduces debt fears

By Our Financial Staff

The prospect of Mexico not
being able to service its debts
receded yesterday with the
announcement of a \$4.3bn
trade surplus in the first four
months of the year.

Its deficit in the same period
last year was \$1.1bn, and this
was kept to \$1.7bn for 1982 as a
whole.
Imports were cut by 67 per
cent in the first four months.
Imports from Britain reflect
that drop exactly, down from
£32.3m in the first three months
of 1982 to £17.6m in the first
three months of this year.
Exports to Britain increased
from £15.6m to £33.7m in the
same period.

Mexico's total exports in the
first four months rose 15 per
cent to \$6.6bn.
One of the biggest worries for
foreign lenders has focused on
whether Mexico would be able
to generate enough dollars to
make the repayment pro-
grammes work.
A particular worry has been
the \$15bn worth of private-se-
ctor foreign debt. The Mexican
Government is proposing that it

will provide enough dollars for
the interest on these - the
rescheduled over eight years -
as the loans fall due. The cash
would be available at a pre-
determined rate.

In New York, Venezuelan
officials led by Señor Arturo
Sosa, the finance minister, met
commercial banks yesterday for
talks on rescheduling up to
\$16bn of short-term debts.
Banks are likely to insist on
Venezuela agreeing to an
International Monetary Fund
programme as a condition for
rescheduling.

Señor Sosa has already
publicly rejected the idea of
bowing to a tough IMF
programme. However, last Fri-
day the Venezuelan delegation,
which includes members of the
main opposition party, met
Jacques de Larosiere, managing
director of the IMF, to discuss
Venezuela's request for a loan
under the compensatory financ-
ing facility (CFF).

Domestic political consid-
erations are expected to com-
plicate negotiations for the Ven-
ezuelans.

US relaxes currency rule

Washington (AP-Dow Jones) -
Mr Beryl Sprinkel, US
Undersecretary of the Treasury
for Monetary Affairs, re-
affirmed yesterday that the US
has agreed to undertake coordi-
nated intervention in the
foreign exchange market in
certain limited circumstances.
Testifying before the Senate
Banking Committee, Mr Sprin-
kel said leading nations have
agreed to intervene multilater-
ly when all are in agreement
that markets are disorderly.
But he said the US and other
nations do not think that
intervention should be used to

attempt to change the market
equilibrium levels of currencies
in the absence of changes in
monetary and fiscal policies.
"Under certain limited cir-
cumstances, we think it (inter-
vention) is useful," he said,
conceding that this represented
a modification of past Ameri-
can attitudes.

Mr Sprinkel told the com-
mittee that more needs to be
done to attain a better "conver-
gence" in the world economy
and in the short run there is no
reason for a fixed exchange rate
system.

And tomorrow's prospects
are clouded by the likes of cable
television and other new tech-
nologies - which will be in place
in British living rooms.
Such selling tools will not
have to force their way through
usually-too-small letter boxes -
but the mail order houses are
probably best placed to take
advantage of any revolution in
armchair shopping.

Defence twist in P & O fight

The war of words between
P&O and its unwanted suitor,
Trafalgar House, over whether
defence interests are an issue in
the £290m bid entered another
round yesterday.
The row flared on Saturday
after the report in *The Times*
that Trafalgar House had been
sold by the Department of Trade
that defence the total number of
ships available to the Govern-
ment remained unchanged.

"I imagine the young man at
the Department of Trade who
sold them that has been
sacked", Mr Oliver Brooks,
P&O's managing director, said
yesterday. He also said that the
Ministry of Defence told P&O
that it had submitted no
evidence to the Office of Fair
Trading but that detailed
submissions were expected from
it by the OFT.

Trafalgar says that it believes
the defence issue will be dealt
with by the shipping policy
section of the Department of
Trade.

Mr Brooks also said the
departments concerned would be
meeting with Sir Gordon Borrie,
the Director General of the
OFT, on Friday to give him
their views on whether the bid
should be referred.

Lotus decision soon on refinancing plans

By Jeremy Warner

The future of Group Lotus,
the controversial sports car
manufacturer, could be decided
at a board meeting on June 23.
The directors on that day are
due to consider a final draft
report by Price Waterhouse, the
accountants who were commis-
sioned by Guinness Mahon,
the financial advisors to Lotus,
to assess the company's pros-
pects and viability.

They will also consider a
proposal from a number of
parties to refinance a loan from
American Express International
Banking Corporation and pro-
vide sufficient development and
equity capital to ensure the
company's long-term future.

Help for India trade

By John Lawless

Britain's booming trade with
India is to be encouraged with
a series of workshops and se-
minars during the next few
months.

With exports up from £278m
in 1977 to £805m last year and
with a whole series of hotly-
contested contracts about to
be signed up more British com-
panies urged to move into the
market.
The first of a series of
nationwide workshops will be
held at the Birmingham Cham-

City Comment

Tremors beneath the oil calm

Ministers from the
Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries have
made much of the recent
calm in the oil market. But
appearances can be decep-
tive, as the members of the
Opec price-monitoring
committee which meets in
Paris tomorrow are well
aware.

Rumours that Nigeria
was to cut its price were
hotly denied, but it re-
mains uncertain how the
West African producer can
keep below its quarterly
production ceiling. Ecua-
dor has signed long-term
supply contracts at dis-
counts, and some loyal
Opec members such as
Saudi Arabia, no less, and
the United Arab Emirates
would like to produce
more.

The source of this rest-
lessness is that the antici-
pated rise in demand has
not materialized. The
Kuwaiti oil minister fore-
cast last week that average
Opec output in the last
quarter of 1983 could be 18
million barrels a day.

But that is only 500,000
barrels a day more than
the present official maxi-
mum, itself very low, and
significantly less than the
209 million for which
ministers privately hoped
when the present agree-
ment was reached.

If demand does not pick
up, Opec members will
come under even greater
financial pressure. What
the market sees now is the
first signs of renewed
competition for bigger
market shares.

This is especially dis-
tressing for Britain. Last
week's tremors in the
currency market showed
how vulnerable sterling is.
The next government will
have serious budgetary
problems even without a
fall in the oil price. It may
not be long before the calm
breaks and Her Majesty's
Government will again
pretend that it has no
interest in Opec's delib-
erations.



The desktop room of a leading London bank, c.1978

Remember the Quaint Old Days before the Reuter Monitor?

On 4 June the Reuter Monitor celebrated its tenth
birthday. Older hands who remember the quaint old days in
foreign exchange will confirm just what a significant event
the anniversary marks.

The Reuter Monitor presented for the first time
foreign exchange rates in real time on video terminals.
Today, Reuters is the world leader in electronic
financial information services. Forty-seven Reuter Monitor
services, including news in three languages, are distributed
through over 34,000 video screens to some 800 towns and
cities in 74 countries. More than 800 banks contribute rates
directly into the system. Over 8,000 Reuter Monitor pages are
updated in real time and retrieved on average over 15
million times a day. Some 570 staff journalists in 70 countries
file news for the Reuter Monitor.

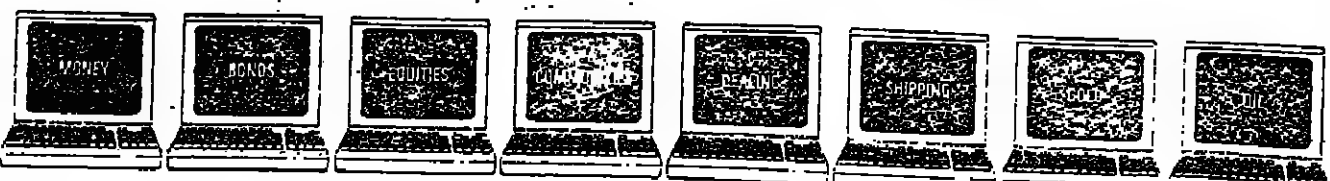
The Reuter Monitor moved from information to a
dynamic combination of information and communication

with the launch of the Reuter Monitor Dealing Service in
February 1981.

This allows dealers to use their Reuter terminals to
negotiate and transact deals in a fraction of the time taken by
telex or telephone.

The next step will see the integration of information
and communication with data processing on the same
terminal. This will enable subscribers to make even more
profitable use of the Reuter Monitor. Ten years on, Reuters is
continuing to pioneer innovations.

EXCELLENCE IN NEWS



BP Minerals International Limited

(formerly Selection Trust Limited)

Issue of US\$ 50,000,000 2 1/2 per cent Bonds 1983

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 2 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1983 of BP Minerals International Limited (formerly Selection Trust Limited - "the Company") that, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed dated 28th July 1972 between the Company and The Law Debenture Corporation P.L.C., the Company has elected to increase the annual redemption instalment of US\$ 2,800,000 to US\$ 3,600,000 from US\$ 2,500,000 on US\$ 3,600,000. The redemption instalment has been satisfied by purchases in the market. Bonds outstanding amount to US\$ 46,800,000 nominal.

Dated 6th June 1983

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Cnts	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of 100,000, 0.75% to 1.00%
* 1 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.00% to 1.25%
* 3 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.25% to 1.50%
* 6 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.50% to 1.75%
* 12 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.75% to 2.00%

Notice of Redemption

Pennwalt Overseas Finance N.V.

9 1/2% Guaranteed Notes due 1984

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of June 1, 1979 under which the above described Notes were issued, Pennwalt Overseas Finance N.V. has elected to redeem on June 24, 1983, pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Notes, all outstanding Notes of the said issue.

The Notes specified above are to be redeemed at Citibank, N.A., Receive and Deliver Department - 5th Floor, 111 Wall Street, The City of New York, State of New York, and the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London (City Office), Paris, Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg, Swiss Bank Corporation in Basel, or Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine in Luxembourg as the Company's paying agents, and will become due and payable on June 24, 1983 at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest on said principal amount to such date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will aggregate \$1,006,250 for each \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes. On and after said date, interest on the said Notes will cease to accrue.

The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on the said redemption date with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. Coupons due June 1, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

PAYING AGENTS

Citibank, N.A.
Receive and Deliver Department
111 Wall Street, 5th Floor
New York, New York 10043

Citibank, N.A.
Citibank House, 336 Strand
P.O. Box 78
London WC2R 1HB
England

Citibank, N.A.
Grosse Gallustrasse 16
Postfach 2505
6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Citibank, N.A.
Avenue de Tervuren 249
P.O. Box 7
1150 Brussels, Belgium

Citibank, N.A.
Herengracht 545-549
Postbus 2055
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Citibank, N.A.
B.P. 738-08
75361 Paris
Cedex 08, France

Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.
16 Avenue Marie Theres
P.O. Box 263
Luxembourg

Credit Industriel
d'Alsace et de Lorraine
103 Grand Rue
Luxembourg

Swiss Bank Corporation
1 Aeschen Vorstadt
Basel, Switzerland

For PENNWALT OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.
By CITIBANK, N.A.,
Fiscal Agent

Dated: May 25, 1983

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

Komatsu Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Komatsu Seisakusho)

7 1/2% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1975, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982 (effective as of October 1, 1982) between Komatsu Ltd. (the "Company") and First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A. as the "Trustee") under which the above-described Debentures were issued, \$347,000 aggregate principal amount of the said Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on June 30, 1983 through the operation of the sinking fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof:

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM

(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)

100 1203 1304 1506 1208 1207 1206 1468 1469 1470 1471 2180 2438 2439 2180

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RV

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

599 (1,000) 797 (1,000) 808 (5,000)

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RX

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

480 (2,000) 747 (10,000) 749 (10,000) 807 (3,000)

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RI

(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

376 (1,000) 1859 (1,000) 1468 (25,000) 1462 (25,000) 1466 (2,000)

COUPON DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS M

(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)

PTT 2156 4996 5980 9019 10881 15849 19821 20806 25029 31115 44901 44730 44790 44816 43007 43073
1007 2458 4887 5825 9072 12893 16234 18022 20907 25078 31119 44898 44745 44798 44893 43008 43080
1211 2468 1162 1095 10831 18051 33014 27776 31121 44645 44749 44893 44943 43021
1232 2496 5193 6036 11441 13849 17100 30250 30300 28002 31123 44646 44792 44893 44900 44025
1238 2684 5338 6144 12301 14501 17239 30254 30839 31080 40386 44893 44793 44807 44996 45028
1785 2704 3043 8146 12407 14522 17241 30253 30850 31081 44653 44791 44774 44808 45000 45031
2448 3708 5561 8892 12407 14524 17242 30254 30851 31082 44654 44792 44775 44809 45001 45032
2449 4334 5652 9460 12414 17251 30261 31130 31087 44656 44792 44780 44809 45003 45033
2451 4341 5648 9516 12415 17252 30262 31131 31088 44657 44793 44781 44810 45004 45034
2452 4342 5649 9517 12416 17253 30263 31132 31089 44658 44794 44782 44811 45005 45035

The Debentures referred to above will become due and payable and, UPON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER THEREOF (those Coupon Debentures to have all coupons pertaining thereto maturing after June 30, 1983) will be paid on said redemption date at Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Receive and Deliver Department - 5th Floor, New York, NY 10043, principal offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Milan, Paris, and Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., and the principal offices of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Ltd. (London), Banque Europeenne de Tokyo, S.A. (Paris), Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg (Luxembourg), The Fuji Bank, Limited (London), The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. (London) and The Sumitomo Bank, Limited (London), as the Company's Paying Agents. From and after said redemption date, interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue.

Interest payable June 30, 1983 to holders of fully Registered Debentures shall be paid to the persons in whose names the Debentures are registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date which shall be June 15, 1983 and said interest shall be mailed to the registered holders. If the holder does not elect to convert, coupons maturing June 30, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

The above specified Debentures called for redemption may be converted at the option of the holders thereof into Common Stock of the Company, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") representing Common Stock of the Company at any time prior to, but not after, the close of business on June 28, 1983 at a conversion price (with Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese Yen at the rate of ¥294.20 equals \$1) of 348.70 Japanese Yen per share of Common Stock. At the close of business on June 28, 1983 such CONVERSION RIGHTS WILL TERMINATE AS TO ALL DEBENTURES BEING REDEEMED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.

Due to a change in the Japanese Commercial Code effective October 1, 1982 the Company shall effect delivery of only that number of issuable shares, ADRs or EDRs representing a unit of 1000 common shares or an integral multiple thereof. For any conversion not resulting in an integral multiple of 1000 shares, the Company will pay a cash adjustment in United States Dollars based on the market price of the common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the dollar/yen exchange rate on the date of conversion. At the present time the conversion of a single \$1,000 Debenture would result only in the payment of a cash adjustment and no shares would be issued. If converted on May 25, 1983 the cash adjustment would be approximately \$1,778 for such \$1,000 Debenture. If more than one Debenture is deposited for conversion at any time by the same holder, the number of shares issuable upon conversion shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures deposited.

In order to exercise the right to convert the above listed Debentures, the holder must deposit the Debenture on or prior to June 28, 1983 at any of the above mentioned offices of the Company's Paying Agents (acting as Depositories or Subdepositories) together with a written election to convert stating the name(s) and the address(es) of the person(s) to whom the ADRs, EDRs, common stock and/or cash adjustment is to be delivered. Bearer Debentures deposited for conversion must have the June 30, 1983 and all subsequent coupons attached. Fully registered Debentures deposited on or after June 15, 1983 must be accompanied by the interest payable on June 30, 1983.

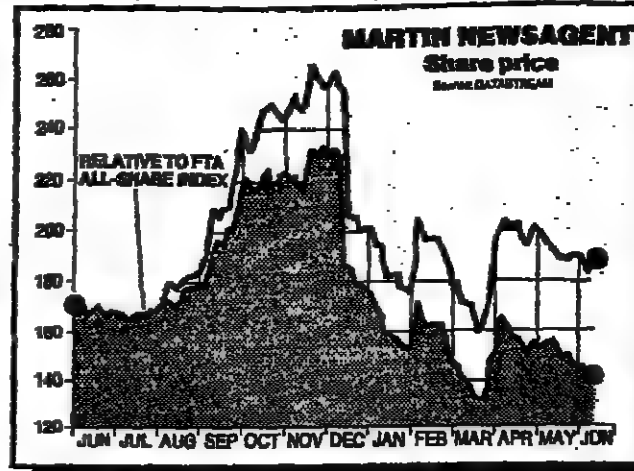
On May 23, 1983, the closing sale price on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the Common Stock was 500 Yen per share.

KOMATSU LTD.
By CITIBANK, N.A.
as Trustee

May 27, 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

Gold price is Anglo's joker



Gold slipped again yesterday to around \$407 as speculators lost their nerve and the market dithered over which direction American interest rates would take. But the gold mines and Anglo American Corporation finished their half-years before this latest setback in gold.

Dividends - from Hartbeestfontein (460 cents) and Buffelsfontein (330 cents) among the final, and St Helena (250 cents) and Stillfontein (140 cents) among the interim - show a handsome rise over 1982.

Anglo has again demonstrated the skill with which it moves cash around within the group. Pretax profits of R738m (£434m) for the full year, up from R707m, are certainly better than seemed likely at the interim stage. But to profit before extraordinary items fell sharply from R768m to R645m, largely because the share of retained profits of associated companies was virtually halved.

This provides the clue. In order to maintain the final dividend at 75 cents - and hence keep the full-year payout at 110 cents - Anglo has effectively increased the dividends paid by the parent company at the expense of retained earnings.

The concentration of cash would also have been useful in financing the Central Selling Organization's diamond stockpile, although De Beers ironically is an associate.

Earnings per share are another way of analysing the strategy. Earnings excluding the share of retained profits of associates were 223 cents, almost the same as last year. But if the share of retained profits is counted in, the result is 284 cents, a drop of 56 cents a share.

There are, of course, some real trading results. Under the heading of associated companies, the gold and diamond interests (Anglo and De Beers) would have done better in the second half, but the industrial interest (Amic) suf-

fered from a collapse of car sales in the country which affected Sigma.

Against that, the high interest rates which have prevailed in South Africa, and the conglomerate's ability to accumulate high cash balances, show through in the rise from R143m to R218m in interest earned and the income. The stronger performance of the gold mines in the second half of 1982 might also have allowed Anglo to increase management fees.

Given the fact that South African mining costs are still rising faster than inflation and that industrial demand is depressed by high interest rates, the joker remains the gold price.

Martin the Newsagent

Martin the Newsagent
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £2.28m (£2.62m)
Share earnings 15p (16p)
Turnover £74.86m (£53.01m)
Net interest dividend 2.4p (2.18p)
Share price 188p up 5p

At first sight, yesterday's half-time figures from Martin the Newsagent make unimpressive reading. On sales up by nearly 19 per cent to £74.86m, pretax profits rose by only 9.4 per cent to £2.86m.

But the apparent deterio-

ration in net margins is attributable to the acquisition 18 months ago of 25 Springers stores for £3.5m. While contributing nothing to profits, the acquisition had the effect of boosting group bank borrowing costs from £198,000 to £424,000.

The company's trading during the half-year had the Easter benefit - worth about £100,000 to profits - not included in the comparable figures. But the real boost to both sales and trading profits appears to have come from maintenance of a high rate of price increases.

Out of the 19 per cent rise in sales during the half-year, no less than 10 per cent was attributable to price increases. About 8 per cent came from Springers while there appears to have been a decline in volume sales of nearly one per cent.

The damage that pricing is doing to volume sales at a time when the group should be benefiting from buoyant consumer spending has not gone uncorrected by the management.

Mr John Martin, the chairman, says the group rate of price increases is now down to 7 per cent and could be a half-point lower than that by the end of the year.

With wages rising by nearly 10 per cent, this is not without effect on margins. But the

required increase in volume is beginning to come through. Having come down from 250p over the last six months, the shares are probably fairly rated at 188p where they yield a prospective 4.8 per cent, having risen 5p on the day.

Caffyns

Caffyns
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £34,000 (loss £222,000)
Turnover £72.6m (£63.3m)
Net total dividend 4.5p (4.5p)
Share price 142p, unchanged
Yield 4.5%

Rationalization and closures and the conversion of 10 filling stations to self-service helped Caffyns, the south-coast motor dealers, make a modest profit of £34,000 against a loss of £222,000 last year.

But the attributable loss has jumped from £194,000 to £435,000 after closure costs of £327,000 though the dividend has been maintained. However, the extraordinary costs will be more than recouped by the sale of two garages where sales have been agreed since the year end.

The sale of a third is also likely and total property profits in the present year should be back to the 1981-82 level of more than £700,000.

At the trading level, with the leading loss-makers and staff numbers reduced, profits increased from just over £900,000 to £1.6m. But margins on cars - franchises include Rolls Royce, BL, Lancia, Mercedes and others - have weakened.

Margins stiffened right at the end of the year with the introduction of BL's new Maestro, and Lancia also looks more promising.

The reception of the Maestro is encouraging for Caffyns but so far the removal of hire-purchase controls and lower interest rates seem to have had little effect. Caffyns must wait for the end of the recession and for fewer unemployed for real recovery. Meanwhile the shares look fully valued.

Unctad plea on aid to Third World

From Dena Trevisan, Belgrade

Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations Secretary-General, expressed hopes that the sign of economic recovery in some industrial countries would give them greater flexibility to meet the needs of the Third World and that all this would make the atmosphere more favourable in the search for solutions to the economic plight of the developing world.

The conference, which began in Belgrade yesterday and will go on for three weeks, was opened by Mr Milka Spiljak, President of Yugoslavia, who set the tone by drawing the contrast between \$600bn (£379bn) spent on arms last year with \$35bn spent on development aid to make the point that a further stagnation of the south would delay recovery from recession and widen the gap which, he said, would be a danger for the world.

Attended by delegations from almost 150 countries, the conference will seek ways to promote economic growth in developing countries as a vital part of global recovery from recession.

At the last non-aligned summit, the Third World pressed for negotiations to reform international trade and finances and called for a new world economic order to reduce the widening gap and introduce a more equitable relationship.

At the Williamsburg summit, industrial countries proved to be sympathetic to the plight of the Third World, but the attitude of the United States and some western countries has been that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) should remain a forum for an exchange of ideas. They rejected the idea that it should pass resolutions leading to radical changes in the present international financial system, arguing that the existing organizations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank - were the right place for attacking such issues.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Continental Oil International Finance Corporation

(now Conoco Inc.)

9 1/2% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985

Issued under Indenture dated as of July 1, 1970, as supplemented

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Indenture, the total principal amount of the above-described Debentures outstanding have been called for redemption on July 1, 1983, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date.

On July 1, 1983, the Debentures will become due and payable in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Said Debentures will be paid, upon presentation and surrender thereof with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, at the option of the holder either (a) at the corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15th Floor, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015, or (b) at the main office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London, Paris or Zurich, or Credito Romagnolo S.p.A. in Milan or in Rome, or Bank Mees & Hope NV in Amsterdam or Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg. Coupons due July 1, 1983 should be detached and collected in the usual manner. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be by check drawn on a dollar account, or by a transfer in a dollar account maintained by the payee, with a New York City bank.

On and after July 1, 1983 no interest shall accrue upon or in respect of any such Debentures.

Dated: May 27, 1983

CONOCO INC.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Prices in pounds per metric ton
Offer in pounds per ton cash

High grade copper	1074.00-1075.00
Low grade copper	1068.00-1069.00
Lead	1002.00-1003.00
Spelter	1002.00-1003.00
Aluminium	1002.00-1003.00
Antimony	1002.00-1003.00
Arsenic	1002.00-1003.00
Barium	1002.00-1003.00
Bismuth	1002.00-1003.00
Brass	1002.00-1003.00
Butter	1002.00-1003.00
Cocoa	1002.00-1003.00
Coffee	1002.00-1003.00
Gold	1002.00-1003.00
Iron	1002.00-1003.00
Mercury	1002.00-1003.00
Nickel	1002.00-1003.00
Platinum	1002.00-1003.00
Potash	1002.00-1003.00
Quartz	1002.00-1003.00
Seignior	1002.00-1003.00
Silver	1002.00-1003.00
Sulphur	1002.00-1003.00
Tin	1002.00-1003.00
Vanadium	1002.00-1003.00
Zinc	1002.00-1003.00

L.M.S. TURKISH

Copper, Gold, Silver, etc. etc. etc.

London Commodity Prices

Offer in pounds per metric ton

High grade copper	1074.00-1075.00
Low grade copper	1068.00-1069.00
Lead	1002.00-1003.00
Spelter	1002.00-1003.00
Aluminium	1002.00-1003.00
Antimony	1002.00-1003.00
Arsenic	1002.00-1003.00
Barium	1002.00-1003.00
Bismuth	1002.00-1003.00
Brass	1002.00-1003.00
Butter	1002.00-1003.00
Cocoa	1002.00-1003.00
Coffee	1002.00-1003.00
Gold	1002.00-1003.00
Iron	1002.00-1003.00
Mercury	1002.00-1003.00
Nickel	1002.00-1003.00
Platinum	1002.00-1003.00
Potash	1002.00-1003.00
Quartz	1002.00-1003.00
Seignior	1002.00-1003.00
Silver	1002.00-1003.00
Sulphur	1002.00-1003.00
Tin	1002.00-1003.00
Vanadium	1002.00-1003.00
Zinc	1002.00-1003.00

SOYABEAN MEAL

Offer in pounds per metric ton

High grade copper	1074.00-1075.00
Low grade copper	1068.00-1069.00
Lead	1002.00-1003.00
Spelter	1002.00-1003.00
Aluminium	1002.00-1003.00
Antimony	1002.00-1003.00
Arsenic	1002.00-

سكنا من الاول

Marketing and Advertising: Torin Douglas

Freesheets shed their Cinderella status

Which is the fastest-growing advertising medium in Britain? It is not television, despite the fact that television expenditure grew by 14 per cent last year. It is not radio, despite the fact that new stations are coming on the air every few months. It is the humble freesheet which, according to the latest Advertising Association figures, saw advertising revenue grow by 31 per cent last year, on top of a 25 per cent increase the year before.

Free distribution newspapers, to give them their proper name, though little-used - titles are starting from a much smaller base than television, which makes such percentage increases easier to attain. Nevertheless, their growth rate is little short of astonishing.

In 1979, according to the Advertising Association statistics, the freesheets took £35m in advertising revenue, almost exactly the same figure as the independent local radio stations, and considerably less than the £87m spent on poster advertising.

Last year, freesheet revenue rose to £136m, overtaking that of posters for the first time and almost doubling radio's £70m. Yet radio and posters are regarded in the advertising world as fashionable, mainstream media, whereas remarkably little has been heard about the freesheets. With the publication of these latest figures this Cinderella status is likely to be shed for good.

The success of the freesheets has taken many by surprise and agencies and advertisers are only now coming to full terms with it. Only a few years ago, the concept of "giveaway" publications was highly suspect and the existence of a number of get-rich-quick merchants meant their credibility was low.

In recent years, however, the setting up of the Association of Free Newspapers and an independent auditing system under the auspices of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the launching of a number of freesheets by existing regional newspaper chains such as Westminster Press, Thomson and Norwich, has gained them a new respectability.

One of the biggest of the free newspaper companies, the highly-successful Yellow Advertiser Group, based in Essex, has made clear its intention of going public in the near future.

Mr Timothy Cox, media director of Boase Massimi Pollitt, says: "When the freesheets started, we only used to consider them for our local press schedule if the paid-for papers fell down in some way."

"In the past two years, however, we have gone to them right from the start. The fact is

that, in principle at least, they satisfy all the requirements we would wish of a local newspaper - they give blanket coverage of an area, which is something that paid-for papers cannot do, they have guaranteed circulations and their rates are cheaper."

A recent analysis by Mr Cox's agency shows that there are at present 545 free newspapers with a total circulation of 24 million.

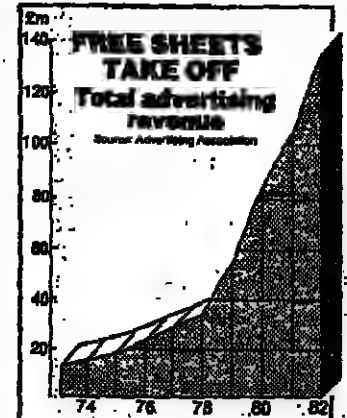
The biggest share of the market is held by Westminster Press, which has 27 titles with a circulation of 1.9 million, or 8 per cent of the total.

Then comes Yellow Advertiser, with 4 per cent, followed by Northcliffe and Thomson each with 3.4 per cent. These figures are, however, constantly changing, as new titles are launched and others fold.

Another indication of the growing respectability of free newspapers is that banks and building societies are now a significant source of revenue, alongside retailers and the motor business, which are the traditional mainstay of regional and local newspapers.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the freesheets at the moment, however, is their revenue profile. In contrast to the paid-for weekly papers, which get more than 60 per cent of their income from classified advertising, the free newspapers obtain almost 60 per cent of their revenue from display advertising.

This helps explain why the freesheets have done particularly well when the paid-for



papers have been in the doldrums, and when the last years have been disastrous for classified advertising.

How much the free newspapers benefit from the rise in classified advertising that is now on the horizon remains to be seen. Having established themselves by capitalizing on the new big-spending advertising categories of retailers, banks, building societies and cars at a time when the traditional local newspaper source of revenue was in decline, they could well be in a position to do even better as soon as classified advertising picks up.

Not that classified advertising is likely to see a boom in the near future. Though the Advertising Association reports a 4 per cent increase in the final quarter of last year and though the Daily Telegraph was able to report recently that it carried a

record number of job advertisements classified revenue is still doing little more than bottoming-out.

While the newspaper's boast was accurate, it came about largely because advertisers are insisting on their advertisements appearing in a particular day's paper, so it came at the expense of fewer job advertisements in other editions that week.

Companies are running smaller job advertisements than they used to, whereas once a recruitment advertisement could be seen as a form of corporate advertising, demonstrating that a company was doing well, companies now want to make less of a splash when they employ people, since they may well be laying others off in different areas.

All in all, the freesheets' boom is the only sign of comfort for the press in last year's revenue figures, since all other sectors have seen their share of the market decline in the face of the inexorable rise of television. Last year, television accounted for 29.7 per cent of the £3,126m spent on advertising. Only two years before, its share had been 27.1 per cent and in 1973 it was only 24.0 per cent.

In contrast, national newspapers' share has fallen from 16.7 per cent two years ago to 16.5 and that of regional newspapers from 25.0 to 23.6 per cent. In 1973, the nationals' share was 18.3 per cent and the regionals' 29.3.

Since these regional figures include the freesheet revenue, it

WHERE ADVERTISERS' MONEY GOES

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
National newspapers	18.8	16.6	16.7	16.1	16.3	16.7	16.8	16.5
Regional newspapers (paid)	27.4	26.0	24.5	24.4	25.3	21.7	20.6	19.2
Magazines & periodicals	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.4
Trade & technical	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.7
Directories	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	8.4	7.9	7.9
(Press production costs)	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0
Television	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.9
Total Press	70.2	68.4	67.5	67.4	70.6	65.9	64.5	63.5
Television*	24.4	25.8	26.6	26.3	22.1	27.1	28.7	29.7
Poster & transport	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Cinema	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Radio	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
TOTALS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Including Production and costs

Source: Advertising Association

may be imagined what they would look like without the freesheet boom.

Mr Cox of Boase, Massimi Pollitt, maintains that without the impact that the free newspapers have given the local sector, regional newspapers would now be in a steep decline, and he regrets that the banks are still seen to be between the paid-for papers and the free. In particular, like many observers, he sees little sense in the free newspaper publishers being excused, as they are, from the Regional Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

"There seems little doubt that the free distribution local paper is a permanent feature of the marketplace," he says. "Therefore the major task should be seen as 'How do we increase the size of the cake so that we all benefit?' rather than just as a fight between free and paid-for."

The one big concern over the free newspapers is editorial quality. Many communities worry that they are losing a "real" newspaper covering local issues and providing crucial information to its readers because advertisers are flocking to it for a paper that carries little news coverage. The Association of Free Newspapers is well aware of this problem and is anxious to tackle it at its constituent year.

"Our members are putting an increased investment into editorial," says Mr Ian Locks, the association's executive officer. According to the Boase Massimi Pollitt analysis, 40 per cent of the titles devote at least 20 per cent of their content to editorial, of which at least half is local news.

"What seems to be happening," Mr Cox says, "is that you will get a free sheet coming in to a market in which there is already a paid-for title. It will start off as a 'shopper' - almost wholly filled with ads - and then as it becomes established it invests in greater editorial content, taking on more journalists, until it can be a very strong local paper, campaigning on local issues."

Last year, for the first time, the number of copies of free local weekly newspapers overtook the circulation of the paid-for weeklies and Mr Cox estimates that 80 per cent of local papers will be free in 10 years.

"A good free paper guarantees 100 per cent coverage of the community that it serves and presents a package that the audience wants to read and use," he says. "The local paid-for paper might have the right credentials and a good rapport with the local community, but if it offers only 30 per cent household coverage there must be something better."

Why banking's pace of change is so critical

Economic notebook

Mr Edward Telling, chairman of the Chicago-based retail group Sears Roebuck, said last month that he intended to expand even further in the United States financial scene. As American bankers quietly shuddered, their United Kingdom counterparts can count their blessings that, for the moment anyway, it can't happen here.

Sears Roebuck is probably the most dramatic example of non-banks entering the United States financial scene. Sears, a household name throughout the United States, has a network of 850 stores and 2,400 catalogue outlets and sells everything from commodities to lawnmowers. It has sold insurance since the 1930s and has a sizeable share of the automobile, home contents and life insurance markets.

Towards the end of 1981, Sears took over leading brokerage house, Dean Witter, and real estate agents, Coldwell Banker. It followed this up by opening financial supermarkets in some of its larger stores, selling a range of broking, insurance, mortgage and banking services.

The supermarket experiment appears to have been a success and the company has moved from its starting point of eight pilot financial service centres in July of last year to 41 today.

So far in the United Kingdom, companies such as Sainsbury's and Marks and Spencer appear to have made no plans to enter into unit trusts, insurance or banking areas. If they did, the reaction of banks would probably be that there are already more than enough people encroaching on the scene.

The building society movement in the current debate. The societies may be falling out over the details of the Spalding Report and the precise timing of change but they are unlikely to carry on into the 1990s with their present limited product range.

Apart from the building societies, we have also seen sprouting up over the last six months British equivalents of the North American money funds. Funds such as those run by Tynhall, Sear & Prosper, Aiken Hume and now Britan-

nia offer a combination of money market rates of interest and limited choice facilities.

This package hurts the banks as it is particularly attractive to their profitable upscale customers. Sear & Prosper alone has attracted more than £150m since January. In the last few weeks, we have seen both the Co-op and the Bank of Scotland introduce comparable services.

It is difficult to assess how far and how fast boundaries will continue to break down. If

By year 2000 we could see the death of traditional banking institutions. Instead customers will do business with retail organizations offering a variety of services.

you believe the prophets, then we are at the beginning of a revolution in worldwide retail banking.

Advances in information technology will mean that a customer will increasingly conduct financial transactions with his or her plastic card and through terminals at home or place of work. The new payment systems will allow building societies, financial service companies and other non-banks to compete for the more profitable areas of bank business. And by the year 2000, we could well have seen the death of the traditional banking institution.

Instead, customers will do business with retail organizations offering a variety of services, some of them financial.

Mr Dennis Child, deputy chief executive at NatWest said after a recent day of futuristic gazing: "I agree there will be changes I agree in the broad direction you say things could move. But what will be the pace of the change?"

The pace of change will be critical for the banks. Invest-

ment in payment systems eats up a tremendous amount of capital and technical expertise and takes many years to pay its way. If banks defensively rush into new systems, they will ultimately their customers risk abortive capital investments and large losses.

Nowhere is the debate clearer than in the area of home banking. At one end of the spectrum Mr Richard Lipp, of Chemical Bank, describes a world where the postal service delivering bits of paper from door to door will seem medieval. Instead, people will carry out their business and financial transactions from the comfort of their own home with a computer terminal and television screen.

At the other end of the spectrum stand hard bitten retail bankers who consider home banking at best a decadent self-indulgence and at worst an irrelevant distraction from the serious job of servicing their large branch networks.

So where does that leave us? An easy answer is to say that the market will sort it out. Banks which assess what their customers want and harness technology will survive and prosper. Those that get it wrong, and this could be either an individual organization or the entire retail banking industry, will fail. The new technology will mean no shortage of entrepreneurs to take their place.

Alternatively payment systems could be removed from the competitors arena completely. Under this scenario, ATMs, point-of-sale systems, home banking systems and other developments could be accessed by any organization - from the Midland to Marks and Spencer - without the satisfaction of the prudential authorities and was prepared to pay its share.

In short, we are going to see a period of high risk, high cost and duplicated capital investment or an environment where organizations compete on price and service but not delivery systems? By the year 2000 we will undoubtedly have the latter but, as always, it is the pace of change which is uncertain.

Ian Marshall

1982/83	1981/82	1980/81	1979/80	1978/79	1977/78	1976/77	1975/76	1974/75	1973/74	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71	1969/70	1968/69	1967/68	1966/67	1965/66	1964/65	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61	1959/60	1958/59	1957/58	1956/57	1955/56	1954/55	1953/54	1952/53	1951/52	1950/51	1949/50	1948/49	1947/48	1946/47	1945/46	1944/45	1943/44	1942/43	1941/42	1940/41	1939/40	1938/39	1937/38	1936/37	1935/36	1934/35	1933/34	1932/33	1931/32	1930/31	1929/30	1928/29	1927/28	1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22	1920/21	1919/20	1918/19	1917/18	1916/17	1915/16	1914/15	1913/14	1912/13	1911/12	1910/11	1909/10	1908/09	1907/08	1906/07	1905/06	1904/05	1903/04	1902/03	1901/02	1900/01	1899/00	1898/99	1897/98	1896/97	1895/96	1894/95	1893/94	1892/93	1891/92	1890/91	1889/90	1888/89	1887/88	1886/87	1885/86	1884/85	1883/84	1882/83	1881/82	1880/81	1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71	1869/70	1868/69	1867/68	1866/67	1865/66	1864/65	1863/64	1862/63	1861/62	1860/61	1859/60	1858/59	1857/58	1856/57	1855/56	1854/55	1853/54	1852/53	1851/52	1850/51	1849/50	1848/49	1847/48	1846/47	1845/46	1844/45	1843/44	1842/43	1841/42	1840/41	1839/40	1838/39	1837/38	1836/37	1835/36	1834/35	1833/34	1832/33	1831/32	1830/31	1829/30	1828/29	1827/28	1826/27	1825/26	1824/25	1823/24	1822/23	1821/22	1820/21	1819/20	1818/19	1817/18	1816/17	1815/16	1814/15	1813/14	1812/13	1811/12	1810/11	1809/10	1808/09	1807/08	1806/07	1805/06	1804/05	1803/04	1802/03	1801/02	1800/01	1799/00	1798/99	1797/98	1796/97	1795/96	1794/95	1793/94	1792/93	1791/92	1790/91	1789/90	1788/89	1787/88	1786/87	1785/86	1784/85	1783/84	1782/83	1781/82	1780/81	1779/80	1778/79	1777/78	1776/77	1775/76	1774/75	1773/74	1772/73	1771/72	1770/71	1769/70	1768/69	1767/68	1766/67	1765/66	1764/65	1763/64	1762/63	1761/62	1760/61	1759/60	1758/59	1757/58	1756/57	1755/56	1754/55	1753/54	1752/53	1751/52	1750/51	1749/50	1748/49	1747/48	1746/47	1745/46	1744/45	1743/44	1742/43	1741/42	1740/41	1739/40	1738/39	1737/38	1736/37	1735/36	1734/35	1733/34	1732/33	1731/32	1730/31	1729/30	1728/29	1727/28	1726/27	1725/26	1724/25	1723/24	1722/23	1721/22	1720/21	1719/20	1718/19	1717/18	1716/17	1715/16	1714/15	1713/14	1712/13	1711/12	1710/11	1709/10	1708/09	1707/08	1706/07	1705/06	1704/05	1703/04	1702/03	1701/02	1700/01	1699/00	1698/99	1697/98	1696/97	1695/96	1694/95	1693/94	1692/93	1691/92	1690/91	1689/90	1688/89	1687/88	1686/87	1685/86	1684/85	1683/84	1682/83	1681/82	1680/81	1679/80	1678/79	1677/78	1676/77	1675/76	1674/75	1673/74	1672/73	1671/72	1670/71	1669/70	1668/69	1667/68	1666/67	1665/66	1664/65	1663/64	1662/63	1661/62	1660/61	1659/60	1658/59	1657/58	1656/57	1655/56	1654/55	1653/54	1652/53	1651/52	1650/51	1649/50	1648/49	1647/48	1646/47	1645/46	1644/45	1643/44	1642/43	1641/42	1640/41	1639/40	1638/39	1637/38	1636/37	1635/36	1634/35	1633/34	1632/33	1631/32	1630/31	1629/30	1628/29	1627/28	1626/27	1625/26	1624/25	1623/24	1622/23	1621/22	1620/21	1619/20	1618/19	1617/18	1616/17	1615/16	1614/15	1613/14	1612/13	1611/12	1610/11	1609/10	1608/09	1607/08	1606/07	1605/06	1604/05	1603/04	1602/03	1601/02	1600/01	1599/00	1598/99	1597/98	1596/97	1595/96	1594/95	1593/94	1592/93	1591/92	1590/91	1589/90	1588/89	1587/88	1586/87	1585/86	1584/85	1583/84	1582/83	1581/82	1580/81	1579/80	1578/79	1577/78	1576/77	1575/76	1574/75	1573/74	1572/73	1571/72	1570/71	1569/70	1568/69	1567/68	1566/67	1565/66	1564/65	1563/64	1562/63	1561/62	1560/61	1559/60	1558/59	1557/58	1556/57	1555/56	1554/55	1553/54	1552/53	1551/52	1550/51	1549/50	1548/49	1547/48	1546/47	1545/46	1544/45	1543/44	1542/43	1541/42	1540/41	1539/40	1538/39	1537/38	1536/37	1535/36	1534/35	1533/34	1532/33	1531/32	1530/31	1529/30	1528/29	1527/28	1526/27	1525/26	1524/25	1523/24	1522/23	1521/22	1520/21	1519/20	1518/19	1517/18	1516/17	1515/16	1514/15	1513/14	1512/13	1511/12	1510/11	1509/10	1508/09	1507/08	1506/07	1505/06	1504/05	1503/04	1502/03	1501/02	1500/01	1499/00	1498/99	1497/98	1496/97	1495/96	1494/95	1493/94	1492/93	1491/92	1490/91	1489/90	1488/89	1487/88	1486/87	1485/86	1484/85	1483/84	1482/83	1481/82	1480/81	1479/80	1478/79	1477/78	1476/77	1475/76	1474/75	1473/74	1472/73	1471/72	1470/71	1469/70	1468/69	1467/68	1466/67	1465/66	1464/65	1463/64	1462/63	1461/62	1460/61	1459/60	1458/59	1457/58	1456/57	1455/56	1454/55	1453/54	1452/53	1451/52	1450/51	1449/50	1448/49	1447/48	1446/47	1445/46	1444/45	1443/44	1442/43	1441/42	1440/41	1439/40	1438/39	1437/38	1436/37	1435/36	1434/35	1433/34	1432/33	1431/32	1430/31	1429/30	1428/29	1427/28	1426/27	1425/26	1424/25	1423/24	1422/23	1421/22	1420/21	1419/20	1418/19	1417/18	1416/17	1415/16	1414/15	1413/14	1412/13	1411/12	1410/11	1409/10	1408/09	1407/08	1406/07	1405/06	1404/05	1403/04	1402/03	1401/02	1400/01	1399/00	1398/99	1397/98	1396/97	1395/96	1394/95	1393/94	1392/93	1391/92	1390/91	1389/90	1388/89	1387/88	1386/87	1385/86	1384/85	1383/84	1382/83	1381/82	1380/81	1379/80	1378/79	1377/78	1376/77	1375/76	1374/75	1373/74	1372/73	1371/72	1370/71	1369/70	1368/69	1367/68	1366/67	1365/66	1364/65	1363/64	1362/63	1361/62	1360/61	1359/60	1358/59	1357/58	1356/57	1355/56	1354/55	1353/54	1352/53	1351/52	1350/51	1349/50	1348/49	1347/48	1346/47	1345/46	1344/45	1343/44	1342/43	1341/42	1340/41	1339/40	1338/39	1337/38	1336/37	1335/36	1334/35	1333/34	1332/33	1331/32	1330/31	1329/30	1328/29	1327/28	1326/27	1325/26	1324/25	1323/24	1322/23	1321/22	1320/21	1319/20	1318/19	1317/18	1316/17	1315/16	1314/15	1313/14	1312/13	1311/12	1310/11	1309/10	1308/09	1307/08	1306/07	1305/06	1304/05	1303/04	1302/03	1301/02	1300/01	1299/00	1298/99	1297/98	1296/97	1295/96	1294/95	1293/94	1292/93	1291/92	1290/91	1289/90	1288/89	1287/88	1286/87	1285/86	1284/85	1283/84	1282/83	1281/82	1280/81	1279/80	1278/79	1277/78	1276/77	1275/76	1274/75	1273/74	1272/73	1271/72	1270/71	1269/70	1268/69	1267/68	1266/67	1265/66	1264/65	1263/64	1262/63	1261/62	1260/61	1259/60	1258/59	1257/58	1256/57	1255/56	1254/55	1253/54	1252/53	1251/52	1250/51	1249/50	1248/49	1247/48	1246/47	1245/46	1244/45	1243/44	1242/43	1241/42	1240/41	1239/40	1238/39	1237/38	1236/37	1235/36	1234/35	1233/34	1232/33	1231/32	1230/31	1229/30	1228/29	1227/28	1226/27	1225/26	1224/25	1223/24	1222/23	1221/22	1220/21	1219/20	1218/19	1217/18	1216/17	1215/16	1214/15	1213/14	1212/13	1211/12	1210/11	1209/10	1208/09	1207/08	1206/07	1205/06	1204/05	1203/04	1202/03	1201/02	1200/01	1199/00	1198/99	1197/98	1196/97	1195/96	1194/95	1193/94	1192/93	1191/92	1190/91	1189/90	1188/89	1187/88	1186/87	1185/86	1184/85	1183/84	1182/83	1181/82	1180/81	1179/80	1178/79	1177/78	1176/77	1175/76	1174/75	1173/74	1172/73	1171/72	1170/71	1169/70	1168/69	1167/68	1166/67	1165/66	1164/65	1163/64	1162/63	1161/62	1160/61	1159/60	1158/59	1157/58	1156/57	1155/56	1154/55	1153/54	1152/53	1151/52	1150/51	1149/50	1148/49	1147/48	1146/47	1145/46	1144/45	1143/44	1142/43	1141/42	1140/41	1139/40	1138/39	1137/38	1136/37	1135/36	1134/35	1133/34	1132/33	1131/32	1130/31	1129/30	1128/29	1127/28	1126/27	1125/26	1124/25	1123/24	1122/23	1121/22	1120/21	1119/20	1118/19	1117/18	1116/17	1115/16	1114/15	1113/14	1112/13	1111/12	1110/11	1109/10	1108/09	1107/08	1106/07	1105/06	1104/05	1103/04	1102/03	1101/02	1100/01	1099/00	1098/99	1097/98	1096/97	1095/96	1094/95	1093/94	1092/93	1091/92	1090/91	1089/90	1088/89	1087/88	1086/87	1085/86	1084/85	1083/84	1082/83	1081/82	1080/81	1079/80	1078/79	1077/78	1076/77	1075/76	1074/75	1073/74	1072/73	1071/72	1070/71	1069/70	1068/69	1067/68	1066/67	1065/66	1064/65	1063/64	1062/63	1061/62	1060/61	1059/60	1058/59	1057/58	1056/57	1055/56	1054/55	1053/54	1052/53	1051/52	1050/51	1049/50	1048/49	1047/48	1046/47	1045/46	1044/45	1043/44	1042/43	1041/42	1040/41	1039/40	1038/39	1037/38	1036/37	1035/36	1034/35	1033/34	1032/33	1031/32	1030/31	1029/30	1028/29	1027/28	1026/27	1025/26	1024/25	1023/24	1022/23	1021/22	1020/21	1019/20	1018/19	1017/18	1016/17	1015/16	1014/15	1013/14	1012/13	1011/12	1010/11	1009/10	1008/09	1007/08	1006/07	1005/06	1004/05	1003/04	1002/03	1001/02	1000/01	999/00	998/99	997/98	996/97	995/96	994/95	993/94	992/93	991/92	990/91	989/90	988/89	987/88	986/87	985/86	984/85	983/84	982/83	981/82	980/81	979/80	978/79	977/78	976/77	975/76	974/75	973/74	972/73	971/72	970/71	969/70	968/69	967/68	966/67	965/66	964/65	963/64	962/63	961/62	960/61	959/60	958/59	957/58	956/57	955/56	954/55	953/54	952/53	951/52	950/51	949/50	948/49	947/48
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Norwegian oil stake sought by Volvo

Stockholm (Reuters) - Sweden's biggest carmaker, Volvo, is seeking a 20 per cent stake in Saga Petroleum, one of three Norwegian oil companies operating in the North Sea, as the latest step in its policy of diversifying from vehicles into the oil business.

In 1979 Volvo tried to transfer 40 per cent of its stock to Norway in an oil-for-cars deal, but the plan met political opposition in Norway and was vetoed by Volvo's Swedish shareholders.

A statement from Volvo says that it would have the right to buy 20 per cent of Saga's oil production, which is due to rise to nine million barrels a year by 1990, from an estimated two million barrels this year.

Volvo's new strategy began last September when it took a minority stake in Hamilton Brothers Petroleum, a small US oil company with North Sea interests.

Volvo says the agreement with Saga, which would give the oil company the right to buy 6 per cent of Volvo's stock by 1993, is still subject to the approval of the Norwegian and Swedish authorities.

The car company says that its proposed stake in Saga, which would cost NKr408m (£26m) in a move to raise nearly NKr1,000m for the oil group with a new rights share issue and a debenture loan.

EEC move on tied pubs attacked

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A proposed "English clause" in new EEC regulations affecting tied tenants of brewery-owned pubs has come under fire from a European Parliament committee.

It would be "a charter for abuse of a dominant market position", according to Mr Kenneth Collins, the British chairman of the parliamentary committee on the environment, public health and consumer protection.

The change is made in a letter to Mr Frans Andriessen, EEC commissioner for competition. Mr Collins urges that if such a big change were made at the last minute in regulations due to operate from next month, time should be given for further consultations. That would mean delay in bringing in the regulations.

Discussions on the final draft have been going on for some weeks. In the draft the tie



Andriessen: he has been told of suggested changes



Collins: "... a charter for abuse of a dominant market position."

remains on draught and most packaged beers, a position supported by the Brewers Society and the National Union of Licensed Victuallers.

But the regulations as they stand would free pub tenants to buy non-beer goods including wine, spirits and soft drinks. This has been supported by the

licensed victuallers but the brewers have been against loosening the tie.

An "English clause" has been put forward which would retain the tie for a range of non-beer goods but with a number of guarantees to be incorporated in tenancy agreements. These

would cover several factors including pricing.

But Mr Collins is worried that there could be problems because of the weak bargaining position of tenants. The NULV has pointed out that tenants, even if offered goods at prices not less favourable than elsewhere, could still be disadvantaged because of the big volume discounts on offer to wholesalers like supermarkets.

Mr Collins' committee at its last meeting decided there was "little justification" for keeping the tie on non-beer supplies. Mr Collins told Mr Andriessen: "The suggested changes would not appear to meet the Commission's intended objective of reducing barriers to trade."

A debate in the European Parliament on the issue is to be held before the July deadline, possibly next Thursday.

Britain's brewers, in arguing against the relaxation of the tie, have warned that the character of the English pub is at risk.

Cash crisis averted at Eastern Airlines

Miami (AP-Dow Jones) - Nearly 16,000 management and other non-union employees of Eastern Airlines have approved a plan to divert 10 per cent of their pay into two in-house investment programmes, according to the airline.

The action is expected to defuse a potential financial crisis for the airline, whose lenders have linked any new loans to the acceptance of wage concessions and improved labour relations at the airline.

If its pilots and the International Association of Machinists go along with the wage-deferral plan, Eastern will save about \$200m (£126.5m) by the end of 1984, according to an Eastern spokesman. "The pilots look like they are going to go along with us too," he said.

The machinists' union has agreed to let its 12,000 members participate in the plan on an individual basis. But leaders of the two big pilots' union branches have opposed it.

Eastern posted a \$60.7m loss for the first quarter.

Under the wage-deferral programme, 6.5 per cent of each worker's pay will be withheld and invested in bonds paying 5 per cent interest - the bonds eventually can be converted into common stock. An additional 3.5 per cent will be invested in a programme that guarantees repayment with interest by June 1985.

Japan's latest feat of memory power

Kumamoto City (NYT) - The symbol of Japan's huge semiconductor industry - the 64K random access memory microchip - was developed on this verdant plain on the island of Kyushu.

It is also the point from which the leading companies of Japan's microchip industry will be introducing a new generation of computer memories and will be entering a phase that could be decisive in the battle with American chip makers.

After years of research, the Japanese are exporting the 256K RAM, a computer chip with four times the memory power of the 64K.

But all the concern in the United States about Japan's success in the 64K market - and its headstart in the 256K business - has made Japan appear a formidable force in the semiconductor industry.

However, the Japanese have not yet done well in the newer product areas, said Mr John J.

Lazio Jr, senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist.

But the Japanese take one product at a time and then move on. So American semiconductor companies do have cause for concern.

But the Japanese are not without problems. The timing of the shift to full-scale 256K production will be tricky. Japanese companies such as NEC, Hitachi and Fujitsu, which have invested large sums into 64K manufacturing have

not yet recovered those investments. And although they have made big strides in large-scale memories, they are behind with other semiconductor products.

American semiconductor makers, for example, are ahead in logic chips.

Accordingly, Dataquest, a Californian market research company estimated that the US chip industry still accounted for about 43 per cent of the \$14.6bn world semiconductor market last year.

US budget goes to Congress committee

Washington (Reuters) Members from the two chambers of Congress meet this week to try to shape a 1984 budget, but Congressional sources say the prospects are bleak that anything will be done to cut the massive United States deficits drastically.

The House of Representatives and the Senate have been wrestling for nearly six months over the budget for the financial year beginning on October 1. Each chamber has passed its own spending package, and the final resolution on the budget now rests with a conference committee of members from both houses.

The leading industrial countries voiced deep concern over the size of the United States deficits and their impact on the world economy, when they met at the Williamsburg summit.

President Reagan, according to senior Administration officials, hoped to use their statement to force Congress to reduce significantly the deficits through domestic spending cuts.

But aides to the budget negotiators see little likelihood of a big cut in deficits emerging from this week's talks.

Furthermore, there is no

guarantee that the conference committee can arrive at a budget that will be approved by both chambers.

The committee must reconcile differences between the Republican-controlled Senate budget proposal which calls for \$849.7bn in spending, and the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives proposal which calls for \$863.6bn on spending.

Some Congressional negotiators, and their side are somewhat perturbed at the indication of United States budget deficits contained in the Williamsburg summit declaration.

One aide said that the document, which was endorsed by Mr Reagan, was "a farce" because it was the President's economic programme of increased defence spending and big tax cuts that was largely responsible for making the deficits so high.

Opposition Democrats and members of Mr Reagan's Republican Party rewrote his budget, primarily because they were unhappy with his \$200bn plus deficits and his planned increase in defence spending at a time when further cuts in domestic programmes were being proposed.

Fitch Lovell

See announcement on page 2

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By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

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The directors of Thomas Tilling plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate, and each of the directors accepts personal responsibility for the accuracy of the information.

A sixth-former looks at training prospects

Finding a way through the computer maze

How easy is it for the computer-smitten school leaver to gain information that will help to plot a way through a university course or industrial training? Benedict Knox, a sixth-former at the City of London School, wanted just such information. This is his report.

The choice of areas in which people work with computers is vast. The rapid increase in vacancies stems not only from the computer explosion, but also because in the past the large organisations have tended to recruit from within. They are now finding that this internal recruitment is insufficient to meet the demands of their expanding computer departments.

As a result of this expansion many young people are considering the possibility of a career in this field, particularly those who have had some contact with computers at home or at school.

In fact, obtaining comprehensive information about the multitude of different jobs available is none too simple.

From my own experience the quest for information and advice on careers in computing can take a great deal of time and be expensive, at times the detection powers of Sherlock Holmes on the one hand and the wisdom of Solomon on the other, are needed to penetrate the "dross" of some advertising and publicity material sent out: "You too can be a computer programmer".

For some time I have been collecting information about different career opportunities

offered by the computer industry and by organisations using computer systems.

My school's careers office reference library provided many leaflets and brochures describing the most common kinds of jobs available, and also the advisory services and other sources of information.

While the resources available to careers offices are necessarily limited and photoreproduction equipment is expensive, retrieving and copying information manually is time-consuming. Another problem is the time and expense of mailing enquiries to individual organisations, many of whom take weeks to reply.

Those at school or university seeking information about a career in computers are invited to write to us about their experiences.

For the most part the information I received consisted of "facts sheets" which gave a rather superficial account of the types of work available and usually were restricted to descriptions of the same five categories: programming, systems analysis, computer operating, data preparation and word processing. These tend to be more readily available in large enterprises using main-frame computers, and from my inquiries so far only one organization (the Inner London Education Authority's Central London Careers Office) appears to be putting out information

about the rapidly growing field of micro-computing.

Other sources of information are the British Computer Society (BCS), the National Computer Centre (NCC), and the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC).

The BCS is a professional association for people working with computers, and was founded 25 years ago. They put out four brochures, which present information in a standard question-and-answer format on the principal career areas, plus a general information leaflet. The brochures cover questions such as: what a particular job involves, educational requirements, career prospects, etc. The leaflet describes the aims of the society and lists sources of further information.

The NCC was set up by the government in 1966 for the purpose of promoting the effective use of computers. The centre issues two leaflets dealing with job opportunities for school-leavers and graduates. This material is similar to that issued by BCS, but with additional information on salaries, and recommending one of their publications, *Working with Computers*, which was not enclosed.

The COIC, part of the Manpower Services Commission, sent me their computer careers "pack", which is available in most careers reference libraries. Included were a "Career Outline", a "Career Special", which provided information similar to NCC, only in greater depth, and one of the



Manpower Services Working in... booklet, which provides a good introduction to computer applications with short descriptions of various jobs written by people working in them.

Many of the leaflets I received stated that "no previous knowledge or experience of computing is required for entry to training courses"; yet many unexplained technical terms are used, and these could be both daunting and unclear to the newcomer.

In addition to sending away for information, there are other sources - for example training courses and specialized careers lectures.

I attended one last year which

was organized jointly by the ILEA and the London Junior Chamber of Commerce, which was concerned with management in commerce and industry. The importance of this course for me was that as well as lectures and discussion groups it provided an opportunity to observe the workings of a major company - in my case NCR Computers, the choice of which was governed by my stated interest in a career in computers. This experience gave me practical contacts and insights and the chance to discuss with a typical employer various aspects of higher education and their relevance to career opportunities.

This initial survey has been necessarily limited in scope, and unfortunately both official careers advisory organisations, and companies concerned with computer development or utilisation, have been slow to respond to inquiries.

It is clear that much needs to be done to improve both access to, and scope of, information aimed to assist aspiring computer scientists and technicians to identify the various options open to them and to make well-judged decisions about their future careers.

● Benedict Knox will later assess the response that he received and give his conclusions.

Which vote for technology?

The election campaign has offered little direct guidance to anyone whose vote on Thursday might be influenced by the parties' policies towards the computer industry or even to science and technology in general.

The Conservatives did put Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology, on the platform at one of their daily press conferences to trumpet the increase in government support for new technologies from £100m in 1979-79 to £350m in 1983-84. But none of the parties has given much specific guidance about their plans to stimulate industrial innovation and research.

As usual, voters who are concerned about these issues must choose on the basis of the likely impact of the parties' overall economic and social policies on Britain's technological development. In particular, will the computer industry fare better under the centralized planning and control promised by Labour, the Tories' encouragement of private enterprise with selective government support, or the Alliance's half-way house?

Although no opinion poll has taken the political temperature of the industry during the campaign, my personal impression is that the Conservatives enjoy a wider margin of support among people whose jobs depend on making, selling, servicing or using computers than in the country as a whole.

Nevertheless a considerable number of electronics and computer workers are active members of the Labour Party and at least five are standing as parliamentary candidates.

The section of the Conservative manifesto headed "Help for the new technologies" offers little more than a continuation of the Government's existing policies on information technology, including measures announced before the campaign started, such as implementing the Alvey programme, extending the Micros-in-schools and IT Centre schemes, and sanctioning new cable networks for entertainment, tele-shopping and tele-banking.

The most interesting promise is to "help firms to launch new products through pilot schemes and public purchasing", one complaint by British manufacturers is that government procurement policy has been less helpful here than in most competing countries. Labour would use its proposed National Investment

bank to channel funds from the financial institutions into long-term investment in new technology, and it offers the cooperation of the trade unions in using technology "to aid a product-based recovery of the economy". On telecommunications, Labour advocates a national broad-band cable system, under the exclusive control of British Telecom; it would take in Mercury, the privately owned network for business communications.

Electronics is specifically mentioned as one of the industrial sectors in which Labour would take "a significant public stake". Presumably a Labour government would not be satisfied with Immos, the fledgling state-owned semiconductor firm. ICL might be a tempting and relatively inexpensive candidate for nationalization, with a current stock market valuation of £320m. A more ambitious candidate would be GEC, worth £5,900m.

The UK subsidiaries of the giant American computer companies, which represent such an important part of the British hardware industry, will find the Labour manifesto most palatable. The party's proposed Foreign Investment Unit, which would monitor the multinational's activities closely, sounds bad enough.

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

But the real threat in Labour's pledge to leave the EEC. Over the past 10 years many American companies have sent research and manufacturing facilities here so as to enjoy the benefits of tariff-free trading within the EEC.

A more appealing commitment by Labour, which also features in the Alliance manifesto, is to shift research and development expenditure away from defence. Many people in the electronics industry - and not only on the political left - believe that the commercial development of computers in this country is damaged by the way military R&D swallows up financial resources and precious engineering manpower, without much payback in the civilian sector.

The Conservatives recognize the problem but talk about developing better mechanisms to transfer technology out of the defence sector without cutting it.

First, get the spelling right

Are you irritated by the spelling "program" for what you think ought to be a computer programme? You may think it is just an Americanism we can do without. After all, who wants to write "color" when "colour" is obviously right and proper?

But perhaps it is now worth taking a closer look at these two spellings. Whichever you use, the word has arrived to stay in its new meaning as a sequence of instructions for a computer to follow. So we had better try to get the spelling sorted out.

When I was working with the British Army in 1959 on one of their first computers, the local military hierarchy decreed that "computer programmes" were "programs". Perhaps it was supposed to show the difference from other kinds of military programme. And maybe also from theatre and television programmes - none of us was very clear about what we were doing in those days.

In 1960 a *Times* Computer Supplement used program as "a spelling now adopted in computer terminology". It was a slight pity that this was not reflected in *The Times Literary Supplement* in 1971 when it said that a future world chess champion "could quite conceivably be a computer programme". But perhaps it takes literature more than years to catch up with technology.

Meanwhile, in 1962 no less a body than the British Standards Institution, a fount of authority on technical matters, had produced a standard on data processing terms and said that "program" was the one to use. The latest version of this is BS 3527 01.04.02, 1976 - for those who like to check up on such things - and it goes so far as to deprecate "programme" in this context. There cannot be many English words which actually have an official British Standard spelling, but computer program is one of them.

A little research shows that "program" is not as alien as we might think. The spelling "colour" has been around since the fourteenth century in England and "color" is definitely not one of ours. In contrast, "program" was much preferred for many years by English writers. Seemingly it comes from the same bit of Greek that gives us anagram

and diagram. Have you seen any good "diagrammes" lately?

Up to 1800 or so, "program" reigned. Then someone thought he would try the Frenchified form "programme". And during the nineteenth century it slowly gained ground. Even so, George Bernard Shaw was using "program" in the 1890s. In 1908 it was still very highly regarded by the *OED*, which placed it firmly first before the upstart "programme" and specifically said it was preferable to it - and this long before the electronic computer.

Since then of course "programme" has taken over completely for the general expression, and no one would want to upt the clock back. But the older English spelling "program" has been revived for a new use. It is heavy new growth on an old rootstock, not the importing of a foreign solecism.

The latest word seems to lie with the 1982 Supplement to the *OED* (Volume O to Scz). The editors say that program is standard North American, and programme is standard British, except that the former is usual everywhere in connection with computers. So kindly do not be irritated by "program"; increase your literacy and the richness of the language by using it in the new British way.

Derek Bradbury



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JOB SCENE

What it means to be UK trained

The lure of international travel has been the downfall of many experienced UK computer staff and the making of many others. A high international reputation makes the UK a favourite site for software development centres and a happy hunting ground for recruitment agencies with international connections.

The UK has a high reputation for software, partly because users have had to develop their applications with less investment in hardware than American users, hence they have had to use their software ingenuity to squeeze more out of the hardware.

This background has made UK-trained and experienced staff very attractive for foreign users looking for the personnel to develop new systems. California, Florida, the Middle East and the Far East all regularly feature in advertising campaigns.

The US continues to be the favourite. It has the reputation of offering the most advanced systems because international computer vendors tend to launch their equipment in the US before announcing it in Europe. It also has the reputation of paying the highest salaries and offering the best standard of living.

Even if the location for the contract is not the US there should be no language problems because the Americanized version of the computer industry is universal, as universal as the types of equipment sold by the big vendors across the globe.

Staff with experience of IBM equipment have greatest opportunities. IBM equipment is universal, a 3033 processor is the same in Cincinnati, Bahrain or Birmingham and its control software likewise. Staff with experience of ICL equipment have less chance of catching an overseas flight on such a contract because of the restricted position ICL has in international markets; unless,

that is, the staff have no political objections to working in South Africa or can take the chill in Scandinavia, where ICL has quite a big base of users.

Whatever the climate or politics, however, there are dangers in taking on overseas assignments which have put back the career of several contractors. There is the occasional, but none the less real, danger of the chain of responsibility between the client overseas and the recruitment agency to the contractor is too long for really accurate information to filter through about the proposed work.

There have been some horror stories recently where staff have left their job and their home only to find they were not working on the project originally described or, in one recent case, were engaged but never paid.

Even if the contract work is as described and the payments start rolling in the atmosphere in the installation may not be very welcoming. Sometimes permanent staff resent the contractors' get on with their own work and reinforcing cliques in the data processing department.

Such experiences can provide an irritating episode in a career which, before the lure of travel, salary and the encouragement of the recruitment agency took over, was progressing steadily if not spectacularly. But for every unhappy experience there are hundreds of good ones. Salaries are better, the chances of working on an exciting development project are high and it makes a very good entry on a cv.

European assignments are now proving popular with the chances of coming back home at the weekend; a stepping stone to more exotic locations where the work, whatever the scenery, proves to be the same.

Richard Sharpe

LETTERS

Financing students

From J. G. H. Pearce, coordinator FMS programme, School of Production Studies, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford.

The world's first masters degree course in flexible manufacturing systems incorporating computer-aided manufacture and control is now nearing completion in the School of Production Studies at Cranfield Institute of Technology. Eight students, seven honours graduates and an experienced C. Eng., started the course last October.

Since then they have been through a comprehensive lecture programme in CAD, CAM, robotics, production and stock control, quality control, human and industrial relations, management accounting, flexible manufacturing systems and many other topics to give them a very broad based course in how to make industry more flexible. At the same time they have been involved in a group project and an individual project.

The future of the students seems to be rosy as most of the non-company sponsored ones are already on their second interview with several companies.

With the education cuts the future of courses such as the FMS relies on money from industry. It is surprising how little it costs to finance a student on a one year M.Sc. at Cranfield Institute of Technology. Fees of £1,500 plus a student grant of say £3,000 covers tuition and accommodation (single student rates).

The company would normally recover these costs from the results of the individual

project which would be undertaken within the company. It is also hoped that EITS will recognise this course as one qualifying for their training grants.

So far the 1984 eleven students have been offered places and applications are still being received, but only two are already financed, two more will be financed through SERC, and there are six Manufacturing Services Commission grants available for students over the age of 27. If you have not anyone on your own staff to send, why not sponsor one of those already accepted by CIT?

From E. N. G. Alcock, Portland Place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

I have been teaching O level computer studies for four years. I now wish to broaden my knowledge of computing by reading for an MSc in computer at Birmingham University. But there are financial impediments: my employing authority regards the MSc as insufficiently down to earth and my own local authority does not give grants for advanced degrees.

Is there a kindly company which might provide some financial help in return for the possibility of (a) a grateful future employee and (b) dissertation based on some aspect of that company's computing needs?

From Baron Alan, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire.

Maybe it is a sign of the times, but shoe shops seem to have given up use of an order book, sacrificing customers' personal requirements to an automatic stock replacement punch card system. I may have feet in size above the norm, but I have to admit a certain surprise when advised by an assistant, after a negative search, to "telephone another branch as our computer does the ordering". What lies beyond such horizons?



Mr A. Harber (left) of Hucclecote library instructs a prospective borrower, Mr F. Fitton, in setting up the Sinclair Spectrum. Photograph by Brian Duggan

Borrow a micro

When public libraries first moved on from lending books and diversified into records, cassettes and pictures, there were those traditionalists who were sceptical of their new role. Now, libraries have taken a further step - into micro computers.

Computers have been in evidence in libraries for many years, for issuing databases, information systems and general administrative tools, but there are now schemes to bring the power of the micro directly to the customer.

Gloucester County Libraries have just launched a pilot scheme in their Hucclecote branch, which enables the public to borrow a complete micro system, packed into a compact carrying case. The system is the 16K Sinclair Spectrum, cassette recorder, all the leads needed for operation, a

demo program, and two blank tapes for the customers' own attempts at programming.

For a refundable deposit, the borrower is given a short setting-up demonstration by the library staff, pays £10 for a minimum of two weeks hire, and is sent on his way (quoting the rather odd words in the library publicity material), "to sit at the keyboard for as long as you like, in the privacy and comfort of your own home".

County Librarian Bernard Stradling hopes the scheme will be self-financing, and makes the point that it is only an extension of the traditional role of the library, in this case, helping information electronically rather than through the printed word. He sees the scheme as the ideal method of letting a

prospective micro buyer try a system at low cost before making a larger financial commitment.

Following a different path, but with the same end in sight, Bedford County Libraries have received a £90,000 grant from the Department of Industry and are planning to establish community computer centres in selected public libraries in their area. The centres will be equipped with 20 Intec Ima machines, two BBC-B, and twelve Sinclair Spectrums, together with a full range of supporting software.

Eileen Savage, the assistant county librarian, who has helped initiate the scheme, says the project has two main aims: to make micro available at all major library branches, thus

giving the public an opportunity to improve computer literacy, and to help develop the in-house use of computers as public databases, with listings of council minutes, planning applications and local organisations.

She hopes that after a free introductory training session a prospective user will book a machine and run programs such as word processing, spreadsheets, or simple data handling. Staff reaction, says Miss Savage, was very enthusiastic, a much needed boost to morale during the present climate of cuts in council expenditure.

These two systems will not doubt soon be followed by similar schemes, bringing nearer the day when customers queue for the latest Barbara Cartland and a portable micro computer system at the same desk.

Geoffrey Ellis

The French move in

FRANCE, which has nominated 1983 as Computer Year, backed by a programme of exhibitions and conferences, staged "The First International Software Products Fair" in Paris last week with nearly 200 exhibitors.

The United Kingdom announcement was from Intelligence (UK) who introduced a French language version of Micro-Modeller, a UK-designed business planning package. Further versions are being made available for other European languages.

Supporting the marketing of Micro-Modeller in Europe is the recently-established Cresta Marketing, headed by John Stancliff, formerly of IBM, Intel and Storage Technology. By concentrating on providing locally-tailored products and services, he has seen Cresta become a major distributor of software packages and training aids with offices in London, Paris, Munich, Geneva and New York.

The international aspect of marketing software was evident on the MicroPro stand. All their best selling products, including word processing packages Wordstar and Mail-Merge, have been translated into French, Dutch, German, Italian and Spanish. Among the United Kingdom companies represented were Cambridge Systems Group and EPS Consultants. The Hereford-based company Head-Line Communications, who market the Sound Training audio cassette teaching packages, reported that translation was already being planned for all their basic product ranges.

Three-day show THURSDAY is election day, but there is a dedicated band of enthusiasts who have the date

ringed in their diaries for another reason. June 9 marks the opening of the three-day Commodore Computer Show at the Cunard Hotel, Hammermith, where among the items taking their debut, will be the new 64Portable, appearing here for the first time. Other newcomers will be a 12 inch colour monitor for the VIC20/64, a four colour printer-plotter, a new professional disc drive and a delay wheel printer. In addition to the games available, an increasing amount of business software, much of it for the 64, will be on display. The show runs until Saturday.

AFTER all the zapping shoot-em-down games which seem to proliferate for home micros, it is refreshing to see the familiar family favourite of Scrabble making its appearance. Written by Pison it is available for the 48K Sinclair Spectrum. It offers four levels of play and half finished games can be saved to tape for playing later.

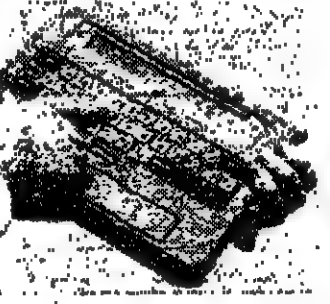
Executive style

The popular Epson HX20 portable computer is now available in a limited "Executive" style package. The case is of simulated leather, and there are three new software packages, a memo writer, spread sheet and calculator, aimed at the status seeking executive.

MENTOR Graphics, a fast-growing American supplier of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) systems, has opened its first European office at Spencer's Wood, Reading. It expects sales to reach \$20m this year and \$50m in 1984, including a high percentage in Europe.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

SPERRY has beaten IBM to win a \$433m order for large computers from the US Navy. It brings the total value of Sperry's contracts signed this year with the US Air Force and Navy to almost £1.5b.



The Nomad portable

YOU can drop it, drop it, freeze it, or even toast it, but the new NOMAD portable microcomputer, its makers claim, will still continue to function, writes Geoffrey Ellis. The Nomad, made by Immediate Business Systems, hitherto better known as the leader in portable billing systems, is offered in three versions, using bubble memories of 64K, 128K and top of the range, 256K.

Taking many common parts from the billing machine, the hand-held micro was designed from the outset to be used by those without computer training. The keyboard is laid out alphabetically, rather than in the conventional Qwerty system.

This, says managing director Tony Goodfellow, helps non-typists. The keys are designed for use by gloved fingers and include easy-to-use single key-stroke answers.

The computer has been designed to withstand shocks of up to 140g... the equivalent of dropping it on to solid concrete from waist height and is hermetically sealed. It will operate at temperatures ranging from minus 30 to 70 degrees centigrade, and function in 100 per cent humidity.

The machine runs on rechargeable batteries, working in Microsoft M-Basic, displays up to two lines, each of 40 characters on a LCD screen. With obvious applications in the industrial military and scientific fields, the Nomad will be marketed at prices starting from £2,295 for the 64K version. A second factory unit at Milton Keynes has been taken over to cope with production.

UK Events

Office Automation Show & Conference, Barbican Centre, London, June 7-8

4th Commodore Computer Show, Cunard International Hotel, London, June 9-11

Blackburn Computer Fair, King George's Hall, Blackburn, June 11

South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Wintney, June 12

Computer Fair, Earls Court, London, June 16-19

Computer Open Day Exhibition, Holiday Inn, London, June 16

Fyde Computer Show, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, June 17-19

Compec North '83, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 21-23

Compiled by Personal Computer News

People/Peter Harris of Torch Starting young

When Peter Harris says that Torch Computers is a young company, he does not only mean that it was founded less than two years ago. Harris, who is managing director, is 25 years old. The chairman, Martin Vileland-Boddy, is 30. Two other key executives, software director Raymond Anderson and hardware director Alan Wright, are respectively 24 and 22.

Youth is just one of the unusual things about Torch, for while Anderson and Wright are both products of the Cambridge University computer laboratory, Vileland-Boddy and Harris are chartered accountants. "Before Torch, our computer knowledge was pretty minimal", Peter Harris admits. "We are now experts by experience." He has never attended a computer course. "I don't believe in education after about 22 or 23."

It may sound like the cult of the amateur, but the results have been spectacular. Torch started delivering its first computers last October. By the end of the trading year in June, Harris expects sales to have reached just over £3m.

"After that it's very difficult to say," he comments, "but I'll be surprised if sales in the second year are not over £10m."

Torch Computers began as a spin-off. Early in 1981, Harris and Vileland-Boddy were running a consultancy in Cambridge to raise small company finance, and rented an office to Acorn Computers.

Soon afterwards, Acorn won the contract to produce the BBC micro, and Torch was set up to market a business version. Since then, Torch has become increasingly independent.

Venture capitalists have fallen over each other to pack the company. The background of



the founders obviously helped, but Harris does much more than drum up finance and keep an eye of the ledgers. His conversation is full of confident references to processor boards, modems and disk drives. "People don't believe a chartered accountant can be a creative person," he remarks.

But he thinks that the commercial outlook of Vileland-Boddy and himself has been important to Torch. He speaks warmly of the contributions which the technical team has made, and maintains close links with Cambridge, but feels it is important to keep the young company's feet on the ground.

"In the early days a project would be suggested, and we'd think it was a good idea. Then we realized it was a complete red herring. That's one of the benefits of being a non-technical person."

Torch Computers has come a long way in a short time. It now has impressive country-house headquarters near Cambridge, a factory in north Wales backed by the Welsh Development Agency, and a capitalisation of £1.25m.

Roger Woolnough

Computer on the campus

Hoboken, New Jersey

For the last nine months 80 freshmen at the Stevens Institute of Technology here have been pioneers, the first college students in the country to be required to buy microcomputers for use in their course work.

By next autumn all 500 freshmen at Stevens, as well as the freshmen at Clarkson College in Potsdam, NY, will have to own microcomputers.

Teachers say that more and more schools are deciding that as the computer continues to play a major part in American education, it is not enough to have a computer centre on every campus - a computer for every student is needed.

The future environment for engineers, scientists and managers will include a computer on every desk and access to an entire computer system within the organization, said Joseph Moeller, Jr., Stevens' associate dean of educational development. "We want our students to be fully fluent in the use of computers - they will have to have that kind of capability."

Last September Stevens required the 80 freshmen who were studying sciences or systems planning to purchase a microcomputer. In their freshman mathematics class, an introduction to computing, they were taught to write programs they could use in other courses.

In chemistry they created three-dimensional models of molecules and observed differences as they changed the equations. In physics they built cannons on their computer screens and mathematically measured the trajectories of shells. And in calculus they drew charts of the solutions to give them a picture of equations.

You can buy machines and create a lot of ballyhoo," said Roger Pimkin, a professor of pure and applied mathematics who taught the freshman

course. "We set about to get the curriculum changed."

As other colleges prepare to implement similar requirements in the next few years, they are watching the experience at Stevens.

Administrators at the 113-year-old coeducational engineering school which overlooks Manhattan from the banks of the Hudson River, say about 200 colleges have asked how the program is working.

Drexel University in Philadelphia will require its freshmen to have microcomputers by January, 1984. Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh has similar plans for 1986.

On campus, the arrival of the microcomputer has given rise to a new way of looking at academic problems. Some professors say that with computers they have covered in the freshman year what they would not have taught until the sophomore year. Some students who at first used the computers to knock out asterisks off the video screen, now say they would rather program than play games.

Computer dealers discounted the cost of computers to Stevens' students because of the volume of sales. The college also contributed money to reduce the cost further. The Atari 800S, which sell for \$1,300 cost freshmen \$747 last year.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation in 1977, the Stevens Institute began revising its curriculum to incorporate microcomputers. In some courses computers were not required, though the 80 freshmen who had the machines were free to use them if they wished. But the course plan for the freshman mathematics class, taken only by the 80 students with microcomputers, was changed markedly to include computer work.

Changing the courses to accommodate the computer also meant changing the way professors taught them. There are some faculty members who do not know how to use the computer and are not interested. Mr. Moeller said. That will change by next year when courses in every major subject at the Institute will be adapted to computers.

William R. Greer
©New York Times

Computer Appointments

Defence ADP Training Centre Lecturer- Computer Systems

The Centre, at Blandford Camp, Dorset is responsible for the professional ADP training of officers and NCOs of the Armed Forces and MOD civilians. It has a DEC VAX 11/780 main-frame computer with 2700 mini-computers as front-end and remote processors. Two Forward Argus 7000 computers are used for real-time training. All courses are residential.

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The person appointed will be expected to lecture to all courses (training will be given, if necessary in particular aspects) and to contribute to the development of the subjects taught.

Candidates (men and women) must have a degree in computer science or related subject, or have taken the DADPTC Advanced ADP Course, or hold equivalent qualifications. They must also have had 3 years' experience in the application or teaching of ADP and be experienced lecturers or be able to lecture.

Starting salary within the range GR02B-GR2895 (under review) according to qualifications and experience. Accommodation may be available. Promotion prospects.

For full details and an application form (no fee) return by 28 June 1983 to Civil Service Commission, Alconway Ltd, Redgate Road, Haverhill, Cambridgeshire CB9 6AA (0224) 48511 (enquiries service operates outside office hours). Please enclose ref. 02/48511/2.

Ministry of Defence

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This will initially be a half-time appointment paid pro-rata on the lower half of the University Research 1B Scale (£5,550-£9,370 under review) starting as soon as possible. Applications stating previous computing experience and giving the names of two referees should be sent to Dr G. J. Draper, Childhood Cancer Research Group, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford OX2 6HE. Further details are obtainable on request (phone Oxford 726444).

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RUGBY UNION: THE TOURISTS GO WEST AND NAME A NEW-LOOK TEAM

A chance to test speedy Kiernan is thrown away

From Don Cameron, Greymouth

The British Lions moved into a different world of New Zealand rugby and fittingly named virtually a new team when they arrived in Greymouth on the west coast of South Island yesterday to prepare for the match against West Coast tomorrow.

Tucked between the soaring snow-capped Southern Alps and the Tasman Sea, the west coast regards its isolation from the main centres of life and rugby as a cause to maintain a different life style.

The Lions have John Carleton recovered from concussion and have retained only Robert Ackerman, returned to inside centre, and Roy Laidlaw from the team which finished the first international last Saturday.

Strangely, they have not found a place for Michael Kiernan, the one man with speed and flair to solve some of the midfield problems so noticeable in the international. This omission can be taken two ways. The Lions have either dispensed with Kiernan as an international prospect, which is unthinkable, or they intend to move him into a shadow international side against Southland in the next game on Saturday. The second alternative must be the right one but even so Kiernan has not played since the Midway game on May 26 and was used sparingly then.

He should be playing tomorrow and if need be again on Saturday so he can run himself back into form. Instead, Clive Woodward has taken the outside centre position although he has not looked in good form. The other reason is that Ackerman is being groomed for the inside centre position in the second international on Saturday week a move which would not displace the All Blacks, who they regard as a straight forward and predictable player.

Laidlaw has been elevated to the captaincy with Roger Baird in the reserves to cover both the wing and half back positions. Nigel Melville,

Bitter-sweet Lions must digest lessons learned in defeat

From Terry McLean, Greyfriars

Bitter-sweet feelings are abroad in the touring party of 'Gavin Fitzgerald's Lions after a week containing a row, winning match against the inconsiderable Mid-Canterbury team and, beneath all the seemingly and gracious tributes offered by the losers, the sourness of losing the first international against New Zealand.

It was not a week of distinction for New Zealand administrators, local and national. On what they considered to be justifiable grounds, the Lions management of Willie John McBride and Jim Fitcher protested against the maltreatment of some of their men, most notably Fitzgerald, Iain Paxton and Terry Holmes, during matches against Maunabo and Wellington.

Stamping on the heads and bodies of men lying defenceless at the bottom of rucks was not the two men contended, within the spirit of the game. "We have the right to be on the bodies," McBride said. "We have the video. There is not the slightest doubt these men were victims of illegal play."

Fitzgerald may have been diplomatically unwise in a separate interview when he spoke of the experience - but he did, after all, bear scars and wounds. South Africa were interested. One of their newspaper chains urgently demanded to know whether the Lions had been subject to "anti-army, anti-booting and other dirty tactics" and whether there was substance in the rumours that McBride intended to make an official complaint and to give an instruction to his players to take retaliatory action. Not so, McBride said. No complaint.

But McBride did say, in the level tones of the Virginian ("Next time you say that, smile") that he was surprised no New Zealand official had supported him in expressing distaste for foul methods of play. Were it not that, long ago, they became accustomed to the deafening silence of their rugby administrators on controversial topics, many New Zealanders might have been astonished as McBride.

It may be, of course, that "official" silence is justified after they had read a weekly Sunday, the New Zealand Times. In the edition following the international two of the Lions, Maurice Colquhoun and Jeff Squire, said they believed the reading had been "blown up and out of proportion."

By leave of McBride, the two players, on the consideration that all fees are paid into the Lions' touring fund, have in effect become columnists for the paper. Thus they were able to join the veteran All Black, Andy Haden, in offering opinions about Saturday's game.

Long before Haden, the strength of his weekly column and the rugby book he is completing (described as 'stumpy'), had cleared



Wanted by the Lions: a creative centre, Kiernan, with two other attacking midfield men, Kutherford (top left) and Woodward

himself to be a journalist, the New Zealand Rugby Union seemed perfectly satisfied that columnists were proper for one of its players. What such diatribes of true-blue amateurism as Adrian Sloop and Sir William Ramsey might have said sits the mind - at least, one has a picture of each of those great administrators swivelling in his grave.

Mid-Canterbury, once seen soon forgotten, has disappeared into limbo. The Lions laboured and laboured, the match was a stinker. The international will not soon be forgotten. Indeed, were this Lions party not so full of grace - in the early hours of Sunday morning, the swimming pool of their hotel was black with unexpected heads, Lions or All Blacks, no-one seemed to care - the match might have produced

stand apart at the lineout, in what went on once the ball was winging in from the thrower's hand. What went on, of course, was obstruction, in great heaps, the All Blacks are rather

It might also be said that the All Black back line was prone to move forward offside before the emergence of the ball from set pieces. This process can hinder and kill attacking back-play. The ultimate tragedy of the Lions tour will occur if the utter weakness of the moment is wasted on the desert air of a Lions management unmindful or neglectful of the important lessons of the international.

It might be contended that the match was lost at the selection-table when two of the strongest but slowest centres who have ever been paired in a Lions Back line, David Howell and Robert Ackerman, were chosen in what presumably was intended to be a "hit-man" pairing. Ackerman has lost the edge of his speed as a brightly teenage wing for Wales. Howell might warrant a place as a stopper between say, Michael Kiernan and Ollie Campbell.

But Kiernan must come in. It could even be advisable to consider placing him in partnership with John Rutherford as a centre. Clive Woodward will not soon be forgiven for the lazy lappet which cost the Lions their match against Auckland but his show he can beat a man - most decidedly, this is beyond the powers of Ackerman and Irwin - and that is a most urgent need in the Lions' midfield. The Lions must improve, now that John Carleton is off the sick list and John O'Driscoll has resumed full training.

It may be that the delicate question of team cohesion, as represented by Colin Deans, will have to be balanced against team leadership, as represented by Fitzgerald. But this issue is much less urgent than finding the men to break through and outflank the defensive New Zealand line.

The prospects for the touring side are not yet dazzling. The team is still a step short of acquiring the decisive, commanding personality of a top international side. But the prospect otherwise is pleasing. The All Blacks were shaken right by the quality of the Lions' running and passing. Andy Dalton, their captain, spoke from the bottom of his studs when he said they had been glad to win. After much travel, the Lions have proved themselves a good team. Let them one wonders, the will and the wish to become a great one!

Ferrasse in S Africa
Johannesburg (Reuters) - The French Rugby Union president, Albert Ferrasse, arrived in South Africa yesterday for a week-long visit during which he will hold talks with Prime Minister, P. W. Botha. His visit follows the cancellation of a planned rugby tour here on the orders of the French President, Francois Mitterrand because of South Africa's race policies.

Holmes faces long lay-off

Terry Holmes is resigned to a long recovery period after tearing knee ligaments in the first international against New Zealand. The Cardiff scrum half may not be fit for the start of next season's five-nations championship.

Holmes, who will leave New Zealand after the second international, put his injury, and similar knee trouble on the tour of South Africa three years ago, down to "bad luck." He said: "It is just one of those things. It is nothing to do with being committed - simply bad luck. It was a laceration and I went for the ball and landed awkwardly. There was a loud crack and I realized straight away it had gone."

Book review

The golden nugget of Australia
By Geoffrey Green

This is a warm-hearted, perceptive biography by R. S. W. Wood, an Australian cricketing colleague and friend of 40 years standing. First published in Adelaide in 1981, the book, *Keith Miller - The Golden Nugget*, has at last reached those shores where it should be. Souvenir Press (£8.95) and deserves a place in the libraries of all cricket lovers.

Profusely illustrated, it is the story of one of the game's greatest, most colourful all-rounders. Ruggedly handsome, athletically-built, he was a personality of independent spirit whom none could ignore. When he first played in this country for the Australian Services XI against England (as did Whittington) in a series of three internationals in 1945, C. B. Fry wrote of him in the *Evening Standard*: "Miller is a young cricketer of August begins in fact style was the man and the photographs of a Miller square out drew from R. G. McKenzie, the Australian Prime Minister, these words: 'It is not only the greatest action photograph of a cricketer I have seen, it is in true dimensions a beautiful piece of sculpture; and it would have provoked immense joy in ancient Athens.'"

This is Whittington's twenty-fourth book, the first six of which were written in collaboration with Miller, who says "I intend to read one every day." That is typical Miller, a man who laughs at life and makes his own luck as he did many times when flying wartime bombers and Mosquitoes as an RAF pilot stationed in Britain.

Born in Victoria in 1919, he began the game at an early age, borrowing one of his sister's clothes line in the garden and his first bat with a sawn-off bat. From such beginnings emerged a performer of power and grace who was always his own master, often a maverick. Bradman, Whittington, in fact analyses the internal politics of Bradman's powerful opposition which denied Miller the chance of capturing the one honour that eluded him.

If Gary Sobers, of the West Indies ("Five cricketers in one") is generally regarded as the supreme all-rounder, Miller and Walter Hammond must be the runners-up of the last 50 years. Indeed, when Miller retired in 1956 he and Walter Rhodes were the only two players, any country to have scored 2,000 runs or more and taken over 100 wickets in Test matches.

It is odd that no one had thought to write a biography of Miller before but Whittington, inspired by suggestion in the Press box of Wimbledon three or four years ago - has plucked the ripe fruit of a man whom Cardus once described as the "Australian in excelsis."

Football

European champions capture the double

SV Hamburg completed a glorious double when they followed up their European Cup triumph by retaining the West German league title in Gelsenkirchen at the weekend.

It was their sixth title in all, which makes them the most successful club in the final whistle of the last match of a dramatic season.

Hamburg, who beat Juventus 1-0 in the European Cup final on May 25, went into their final league fixture with the aim of capturing the double. They were not to be disappointed. Schalke level on points with championship rivals Werder Bremen, but leading the table on goal difference. The goal difference proved crucial for both teams when their matches, Hamburg 2-1 and Bremen 3-2.

After 49 minutes, however, the title was Bremen's, 2-1 up against Bochum, while Hamburg were being held 1-1 by Schalke. But it was a side, they held for only three minutes.

Hamburg got the start they wanted when skipper Horst Hrubesch, playing his last league game before moving on to Belgian side Standard Liege, scored in the 38th minute.

Schalke levelled matters a minute before half-time through winger Wolfgang Zwick, but the goal that ensured the double for Hamburg came seven minutes after the break, scored by 23-year-old international midfielder player Wolfgang Zwick. He joined the club from Fortuna Dusseldorf this season.

Robson has new plea for League

England and Scotland need to make the most of their tours - to Australia and Canada respectively - as they try to build sides capable of winning major competition. Neither side can afford to relax against what appears to be second-rate opposition.

One of the most important items of luggage when the England squad left Heathrow yesterday for their three-match tour of Australia was a video cassette of Scotland's 3-1 European Championship win against Hungary last week. The England manager, Bobby Robson, said: "I shall study the video while we are in Australia, and probably show it to the players."

Dave Sexton, the former under-21 manager, back in the England fold after being dismissed by Coventry, was Robson's spy in Dundee. He was sent for the video to be made, and began his debriefing as soon as he reported for the Australia trip.

But while Robson wants to be as well prepared as possible for the Dundee European Championship visit to Wembley on September 21, he accepts that his players may not have the build-up that he would like. He is continuing pressing the Football League to leave the previous Saturday clear of first division games, but admitted: "The League will certainly not be pleased, and may not even be convinced."

Like the England players, Scotland's tour to Canada, also poses problems similar to those which face England in Australia. But there is added pressure for the Scots after last week's defeat by England at Wembley.

Scotland fly to Vancouver this afternoon for their first match, and nothing less than three clean victories over the Canadian national side and obvious signs of progress will be enough to placate a sceptical Scottish media.

The squad of 18, minus Graeme Souness who will join up with his team-mates on Friday, have no doubt about the task facing them.

Since Scotland are obviously not going to qualify for the European Championship finals, the Scots manager, Joe Stirling, is likely to focus his attention on the young men who will carry Scotland's hopes in the next World Cup - Richard Gough, John McGovern, Charlie Nicholas and Mark McGhee.

New York Cosmos beat the Seattle Sounders 4-1 to win the Trans-Atlantic Challenge Soccer Cup at the weekend. Cosmos and Fiorentina of Italy finished with two wins and one loss each, but Cosmos won the title because they had earlier beaten Fiorentina 4-1.

Athletics



Record breaker: Hingsen shares his joy with his wife

Back injury may hinder Thompson's reply

By Pat Batchelor

Daily Thompson, arguably the best athlete in the world despite losing his decathlon record on Sunday to his West German rival Jürgen Hingsen, has often voiced his frustration with public and press for not giving him his due. Yet he has rarely failed, and certainly not in the last three years, to give his best, which has been considerably better than anyone else.

Thompson's only decathlon of the season before the world championships in August began in Toronto this afternoon. His reply to Hingsen may not be another world record due to a nagging back injury, but Thompson will doubtless point out that although they have competed since junior days in Hingsen has never beaten him in competition.

Also waiting impatiently in the domestic wings of fame are Tessa Sanderson and Fatima Whitbread. They overcome their Soviet opponents in the match at Birmingham on Sunday with personal bests which sent them soaring into the world rankings and among the favourites for the first world championship title in Helsinki. The women's javelin is currently one of the most international events on the athletics programme after several seasons in the hands of the East Europeans. The rest of the continent struck back last year. First Tessa Liliak became the only Finnish woman to hold the world record (72.40 metres) despite the long tradition of excellence that her country has in the men's event.

Then Anna Verouli, of Greece, won the European gold medal. The first of an appreciative home crowd in Athens. Her compatriot, Sofia Sakorafi, then threw a new world record of 74.20 metres. Now Miss Sanderson has joined the elite 70 metres club (70.82 metres) and Miss Whitbread is not far behind (67.46 metres).

Keith Connor already proved his worth last year with two impressive triple jump victories in the European and Commonwealth championships. Connor eased

Results from weekend's European leagues

League	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1. Austria	1. Austria	2. Austria	3. Austria	4. Austria	5. Austria	6. Austria	7. Austria	8. Austria	9. Austria	10. Austria
2. France	1. France	2. France	3. France	4. France	5. France	6. France	7. France	8. France	9. France	10. France
3. Germany	1. Germany	2. Germany	3. Germany	4. Germany	5. Germany	6. Germany	7. Germany	8. Germany	9. Germany	10. Germany
4. Italy	1. Italy	2. Italy	3. Italy	4. Italy	5. Italy	6. Italy	7. Italy	8. Italy	9. Italy	10. Italy
5. Netherlands	1. Netherlands	2. Netherlands	3. Netherlands	4. Netherlands	5. Netherlands	6. Netherlands	7. Netherlands	8. Netherlands	9. Netherlands	10. Netherlands
6. Portugal	1. Portugal	2. Portugal	3. Portugal	4. Portugal	5. Portugal	6. Portugal	7. Portugal	8. Portugal	9. Portugal	10. Portugal
7. Spain	1. Spain	2. Spain	3. Spain	4. Spain	5. Spain	6. Spain	7. Spain	8. Spain	9. Spain	10. Spain
8. Switzerland	1. Switzerland	2. Switzerland	3. Switzerland	4. Switzerland	5. Switzerland	6. Switzerland	7. Switzerland	8. Switzerland	9. Switzerland	10. Switzerland
9. Sweden	1. Sweden	2. Sweden	3. Sweden	4. Sweden	5. Sweden	6. Sweden	7. Sweden	8. Sweden	9. Sweden	10. Sweden
10. Yugoslavia	1. Yugoslavia	2. Yugoslavia	3. Yugoslavia	4. Yugoslavia	5. Yugoslavia	6. Yugoslavia	7. Yugoslavia	8. Yugoslavia	9. Yugoslavia	10. Yugoslavia

Stoke lose sponsors

Stoke City have lost the sponsorship of Ricoh, the camera company, who have contributed £100,000 to the club in the last two years. Stoke's commercial manager, Dudley Kermack, blamed the failure to reach an agreement on shirt advertising and television rights, plus the deal between the Football League and camera giant, Canon.

The Norwich City forward, John Barnes, is expected to join the Dutch club, FC Den Haag, this week, on a year's contract.

Late goal beats Scottish youth team

Mexico City (Reuters) - Three Ivory Coast players were sent off in the United States, who won 1-0 with a Glenavon goal 10 minutes from the end.

The African team overwhelmed the Americans for most of their group B game, played in Puebla, but their finishing was poor, and they were frustrated. Their play deteriorated into wild kicking and arguing with the Peruvian referee.

Scotland, the European champions, also lost to a late goal against Australia. The Scots, who had most

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Initially you would join a team of 13 in Solihull, but there are possibilities of transfer to the Department's London office to work in other areas of commercial law. You should be a Solicitor or Barrister with about two years post-qualification experience. The job offers unusual scope including:

- An opportunity to gain commercial experience in-depth, and to serve British industry.
 - A place in a professional team of lawyers in an exhilarating atmosphere.
 - Close working relationships with members of other professions within the Group.
 - Career development—enhancing your own marketability. You will be expected to prove yourself fit for promotion within two years.
- Salary will be negotiated from a basic level of £9,500 according to your experience to date. Attractive financial benefits include a profit-sharing pension plan, medical and life insurance. Any necessary relocation expenses will be reimbursed. Please send a full C.V. in confidence to Peter C. Brown LL.B., The Solicitor, ICFC Limited, Radcliffe House, Blenheim Court, Solihull, West Midlands B91 2UB.

Finance for Industry plc

Hoggett Bowers

Executive Selection Consultants

BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, LONDON, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE and SHEFFIELD

Commercial Lawyer

Berkshire, c.£17,000 + benefits

As one of the world's leading electronics and computer companies, our client provides excellent development prospects for an ambitious, commercially minded Lawyer. Working closely with the Company Secretary, the role is to provide legal counsel on a broad range of legal and commercial issues, including contract, property, employee relations and close involvement in international pricing and product strategy. Candidates must therefore be capable of handling a number of complex, delicate situations simultaneously, which requires well developed organisational and diplomatic skills. They should be graduates solicitors or barristers, with a minimum of three years' post qualification experience, gained with an international company or commercially orientated practice. Working conditions, company benefits and prospects for salary and career progression are excellent in this expanding international organisation. Relocation assistance is available.

J. Kilvington, Ref: 2580/TT. Male or female candidates should telephone in confidence for a Personal History Form 0532-448861, Minerva House, East Parade, LEEDS, LS1 5RX.

Company and Commercial Bristows, Cooke & Carmichael

Require a recently admitted solicitor to join a small but growing team of lawyers advising all types of company on a wide range of non-contentious matters with particular emphasis on acquisitions and re-organisations.

The successful candidate will have experience of dealing with new issues, takeovers and general non-contentious commercial work. He/she will not be more than 26 years old and will have been articled in a firm with a large city practice.

Remuneration will be commensurate with the responsibility and experience which the successful applicant will be expected to have.

Reply with full C.V. to Ref: (M.) Bristows Cooke & Carmichael, 10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3BP.

LITIGATION PARTNERSHIP

£25000-£35000

Man management skills, administrative ability and competence in litigation sought in a solicitor aged 29-40 years. The firm has 10 profit sharing partners and a litigation section of eight fee earners requiring leadership and organisation. The litigation practice is in contentious business issues, private cases and professional indemnity matters. The practice has good central London offices and back up services. It offers a solicitor with strong character the opportunity to be head of litigation and have considerable autonomy in a rewarding career leading to equity partnership which will produce a material improvement on the salary indication above.

To apply for the above appointment, send your curriculum vitae or write/telephone for an application form quoting Ref. RM/C71, Reuter Simkin Ltd., 25-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 405-8852. Telex: 804064.

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SHIPPING FINANCE

Richards, Butler & Co. require a solicitor, qualified for up to two years, to deal with Shipping Finance and Banking work.

Some experience in Shipping Finance or Litigation is desirable.

Salary will be generous and will take account of age, experience and qualifications.

Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to R. W. Billis.

RICHARDS, BUTLER & CO.
5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ.

SOLICITORS

Leading firm of Solicitors in Hong Kong require Assistant Solicitors for their Commercial and Litigation Departments.

Applicants should have minimum of two years' post qualification experience in the relevant field and should possess initiative and the ability to work with minimal supervision.

Applicants should apply, with full CV and copies of latest testimonials, to:

Box 0218 H The Times

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH LEGACY OFFICER

The Institute of Cancer Research is one of the leading centres of its kind in the world and unique in its association with the Royal Marsden Hospital, alongside which its laboratories are situated on two main sites in Chelsea and Sutton. Our research is directed towards the design of drugs for patient treatment.

The Institute has charitable status and though not a fund-raising organisation as such, it receives and is dependent upon its annual legacy income. We wish to ensure that we are able to provide a fast and efficient service to donors, successors and those wishing to nominate us in their wills in order to maintain or increase this legacy income.

We seek to appoint our first full-time Legacy Officer and are looking for a mature and reliable person who will have specific experience of legacy work or a relevant background in the charity sector. The salary is in the range of £20,000-£21,000 per annum (plus pension) and we provide a non-contractual position. The post is based at our Administrative Office in Chelsea.

Please telephone Mr J. J. Dwyer, the Institute's Secretary, to discuss the post 01-352 8133, ext 2501. A job description may be obtained by telephone personal 01-352 8133, ext 2501. Applications should be submitted to the Personnel Office, Institute of Cancer Research, 34 Sutherland Place, London, SW7 2BX, closing 10/07/83.

GROUP LEGAL ADVISER and COMPANY SECRETARY

LONDON W2

From £15,000 + car, etc

The client is a large UK public group, manufacturing a wide range of engineering products with representation in more than 100 countries.

They are seeking a Group Legal Adviser on all company and commercial matters to advise Directors and senior Managers operating in the UK and abroad. The postholder will report to the Finance Director and be responsible for all the statutory duties of Company Secretary.

The ideal candidate will be a qualified commercial lawyer with at least three years' post qualification experience who can demonstrate initiative and take responsibility.

The position offers excellent commercial experience and the opportunity to develop general practitioner skills over a wide range of subjects in a diversity of industries.

Please apply in writing to the company personnel adviser at the address below stating any organisation you do not wish to consider your application—confidentiality is totally assured. Interviews will be held in London.

Mr Frank Tyson, MA, MPM,
The Clock House, Marnhill,
Dorset DT9 1PH

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

TRAVERS SMITH BRAINTHAITE & CO.

Established City practice with 14 partners serving mainly corporate clients (both well known public and private companies) seeks a further assistant in the expansion of its litigation department.

The post will suit solicitors of up to 2 years admission who are interested in gaining experience in a wide range of civil litigation. The successful applicant will be a solicitor able and willing to work both independently and as part of a team.

Salary will be in accordance with prevailing City rates.

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S J BERWIN & CO

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

An experienced Commercial Conveyancer is required for the Commercial Conveyancing Department in this expanding City practice.

Excellent terms of service are offered.

Applications, with curriculum vitae, to:

Stephen Willson,
Capital House,
42 Weston Street,
London, SE1 3QN.

BRITISH CARIBBEAN

Mature and experienced Barrister or Solicitor needed for long-term commitment in active practice specialising in corporate and tax law; stable area of British West Indies and first-class prospects.

Write or telephone in first instance: Robert Harris, 117 High St, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, SN4 7AU. Tel: 0793 858 985.

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CAREER OPPORTUNITY WITH

Scientific-Atlanta

This fast-growing company is a major supplier of microwave instrumentation. It is indisputably the worldwide market leader in automatic analysis systems related to antenna design and manufacture.

Scientific-Atlanta now seeks a high-flying marketer, with at least graduate qualifications, to fill the post of

EUROPEAN MARKETING MANAGER INSTRUMENTATION GROUP

Candidates, ideally aged 30-40, should have a background in microwave technology. A knowledge of antenna measurement techniques would be an advantage. They should also have had marketing experience in the general microwave field.

Candidates will be required to travel extensively in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and India and to negotiate at senior level in Governmental and public sector business. Knowledge of at least one other European language besides English is desirable.

An attractive remuneration package will be offered, commensurate with the importance of this position. The successful candidate will report to the Instrumentation Group Marketing Director in the USA, and will be based at the European Headquarters located in pleasant surroundings west of London.

Call or write with C.V. to:

KEN SHARPE
Scientific Atlanta Ltd.,
Horton Manor, Stanwell Road,
Horton, Slough, SL3 9PA
Tel: Colbrook (02812) 3211

MEDIUM SIZED CITY FIRM

with first class company and commercial practice requires two qualified solicitors to join an expanding Company and Commercial Department.

Applicants must have a good degree, not necessarily in law, and should have at least one year's post-qualification relevant experience of substantial company and commercial matters. Applicants with less experience but who have completed articles with a major City firm may be considered.

If you wish to apply please send full details of academic and other qualifications and experience during articles and thereafter.

Applications should be submitted to the Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

ST. HELENS - Dynamic litigation solicitor required to join an established and growing law firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of the firm's litigation work, including the preparation and presentation of pleadings, the conduct of trials and the negotiation of settlements. The successful candidate will be a qualified solicitor with at least five years' post-qualification experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your curriculum vitae to: The Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

YAM/THURSTON/PROBATE, £15,000 per annum plus car. The successful candidate will be a qualified solicitor with at least five years' post-qualification experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your curriculum vitae to: The Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR, £15,000 per annum plus car. The successful candidate will be a qualified solicitor with at least five years' post-qualification experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your curriculum vitae to: The Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

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Opportunity for a qualified solicitor to work in a thriving Anglo-American law firm specialising in insurance law. The successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of the firm's insurance law work, including the preparation and presentation of pleadings, the conduct of trials and the negotiation of settlements. The successful candidate will be a qualified solicitor with at least five years' post-qualification experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your curriculum vitae to: The Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

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TAX £12,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be a qualified solicitor with at least five years' post-qualification experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your curriculum vitae to: The Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

COMPANY CHIEF. The successful candidate will be a qualified solicitor with at least five years' post-qualification experience in a similar position. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send your curriculum vitae to: The Recruitment Partner, 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AL.

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APPOINTMENTS

EXPERIENCED TRANSLATOR in English/Arabic, Arabic/English, French/English, German/English, Italian/English, Spanish/English, Portuguese/English, Russian/English, Chinese/English, Japanese/English, Korean/English, Vietnamese/English, Thai/English, Indonesian/English, Malay/English, Tagalog/English, Hindi/English, Urdu/English, Bengali/English, Gujarati/English, Marathi/English, Punjabi/English, Tamil/English, Telugu/English, Kannada/English, Malayalam/English, Sinhala/English, Burmese/English, Vietnamese/English, Thai/English, Indonesian/English, Malay/English, Tagalog/English, Hindi/English, Urdu/English, Bengali/English, Gujarati/English, Marathi/English, Punjabi/English, Tamil/English, Telugu/English, Kannada/English, Malayalam/English, Sinhala/English, Burmese/English, Vietnamese/English, Thai/English, Indonesian/English, Malay/English, Tagalog/English, Hindi/English, Urdu/English, Bengali/English, Gujarati/English, Marathi/English, Punjabi/English, Tamil/English, Telugu/English, 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We are pleased to confirm that copies of the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1962 of Kogatsu Ltd., Tokyo, and Company, Japan, are now available to all K.D.R. holders upon application to the following companies:

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BBC 1

- 00.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.
- 00.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 8.15; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.
- 05.00 Election Call. In the studio with Sir Robin Day is Mrs Thatcher. Anyone who would like to ask a question, should ring 01-580 4411. The lines are open from 8.00 am (with Radio 4) Closes down at 10.00.
- 10.00 For Schools, Colleges: Animals in Danger (ends at 11.15), 11.40 Mind Stretchers (ends 11.45), 12.05 Safety in the Home, 12.15 Closes down.
- 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather details come from Michael Fish, 1.00 Regional news (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles, 1.05 Day. Derek Jones spends a day in the Severn Valley, 1.35 Interval.
- 1.45 Heads and Tails. (1) 2.00 You and Me. For four- and five-year-olds, presented by Yasmin Pottgrew. (2) 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Animals in Danger, 2.30 Mr Smith's Dairymaid. The saga of a home-made animal, told by Anthony Smith. (3) 3.15 Your Songs of Praise Choice, presented by Thora Hird (shown on Sunday), 3.35 Regional news (not London or Scotland).
- 3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2, 4.20 Cartoon: Three shorts featuring Scooby and Scrappy Doo. (1) 4.40 Take Two. Young viewers' requests for clips from their favourite television programmes. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround, 5.10 Think of a Number. (1) 5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.
- 6.22 Networld.
- 6.45 Triangle. Episode 17 of the North Sea ferry saga. Sarah Hallam finds out that Ted Anderson has wanted a stay in a hotel, but decides to do nothing about it.
- 7.10 Looking Good, Feeling Fit. The bodies beautiful, Sarah Kennedy and Christopher Lintrop, examine a way to minimise the risk of cancer by Jane Fonda's workout and go weight training with Wilkie.
- 7.40 Tales of the Gold Monkey. Jack comes to the rescue of an old prospector buddy.
- 8.30 Sorry Timothy becomes jealous when a cousin replaces him in his mother's affections. (1).
- 9.00 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party.
- 9.10 News and Campaign Report from Michael Buck and Fred Emery.
- 9.50 The Visit. The third of Desmond Wilcox's series about momentous, personal occasions. The boy David follows an eight-year-old Peruvian Indian boy whose fate is being rebuilt by Scottish plastic surgeon, Ian Jackson, as he returns to the Mayo Clinic in the United States.
- 10.50 Dean Martin. This is Your Lunch. Highlights from today's 55th birthday celebrations at a Village Club lunch at London's Hilton Hotel.
- 11.28 News headlines.
- 11.30 Phil Simeon's (1).
- 11.55 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and with headlines at 8.30; Robert Kee's election special with Roy Jenkins at 7.30; Behind the Front door at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.30; your body at 8.05; and exercises at 8.15. Closes down at 8.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.30 For Schools: Elementary arithmetic 8.45 AM about wool. For the hearing impaired. 10.04 Recycling rubbish, 10.21 Child development, 10.43 Part two of the documentary Wreathes and Squeezes, 11.05 Rock climb, 11.22 French countryside, 11.30 French countryside.
- 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Another seaside adventure for Robin and Rosie Cockle. (1) 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wymmer with the story of Jack and his friends. (2) 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.
- 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 News 1.45 News 1.55 News 2.00 News 2.10 News 2.20 News 2.30 News 2.40 News 2.50 News 3.00 News 3.10 News 3.20 News 3.30 News 3.40 News 3.50 News 4.00 News 4.10 News 4.20 News 4.30 News 4.40 News 4.50 News 5.00 News 5.10 News 5.20 News 5.30 News 5.40 News 5.50 News 6.00 News 6.10 News 6.20 News 6.30 News 6.40 News 6.50 News 7.00 News 7.10 News 7.20 News 7.30 News 7.40 News 7.50 News 8.00 News 8.10 News 8.20 News 8.30 News 8.40 News 8.50 News 9.00 News 9.10 News 9.20 News 9.30 News 9.40 News 9.50 News 10.00 News 10.10 News 10.20 News 10.30 News 10.40 News 10.50 News 11.00 News 11.10 News 11.20 News 11.30 News 11.40 News 11.50 News 12.00 News 12.10 News 12.20 News 12.30 News 12.40 News 12.50 News 1.00 News 1.10 News 1.20 News 1.30 News 1.40 News 1.50 News 2.00 News 2.10 News 2.20 News 2.30 News 2.40 News 2.50 News 3.00 News 3.10 News 3.20 News 3.30 News 3.40 News 3.50 News 4.00 News 4.10 News 4.20 News 4.30 News 4.40 News 4.50 News 5.00 News 5.10 News 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Michael Foot: Rage against the Tory toll of misery

In the second of a series of interviews with the four party leaders, Julian Haviland, Political Editor, talks with Michael Foot about jobs, defence and 'lies' against Labour

Why do you think the Labour Party appears to be so far behind? There's been a colossal effort made by the Government, by Mrs Thatcher, by practically all the newspapers, to say that what has happened in the past four years is a great success story, and that very well conducted advertising campaign has had almost as much success as the Saatchi and Saatchi campaign in 1979. But that campaign was a lie, and so is the success story presented to the public today a lie.

But the public are not fools. Do you not give them too little credit in suggesting they are taken in by lies?

No, of course I don't think that the public are fools, and I think lots of people are pondering very carefully about this election. I have travelled around this country certainly more than the Prime Minister, and seen many more people, and seen what is happening to them. Most people associated with the Labour Party are absolutely horrified by what is happening to our country when they see the scale of unemployment, the hopelessness, that is spread.

That is translated into the passion and anger that is in the Labour Party's campaign, and that is far more to the credit of our country than the complacency, the toleration of mass misery which is presented and organized by this propaganda campaign.

Would you accept, that, on most major issues other than unemployment, the evidence is that Conservative policies are preferred to Labour's - on inflation, law and order, defence?

Well, it's stick to unemployment for the moment. There is not the slightest evidence that the Government is going to change policies which will keep unemployment on this scale when even their own figures foreshadow an increase of 300,000 on the already horrific record total. If you translate that into human misery, into fear and fright in our society, into what is going to happen in the coming five years, it is an appalling prospect.

The campaign conducted by the Conservative Party to say everything is excellent - the only campaign I can recollect of equal falsity was the one the Conservatives began to run just before the

1939 war, saying: "You are living in peace because you are living under a Conservative government." We're still under a Conservative government. It is an utterly disreputable campaign.

What she is saying is that unemployment is something on the side; we don't like it, but you can wall it up in the ghettos, up in the North-East, in Scotland and Wales. Of course, it's coming through in places and has crept down the country a bit, but you can put it back there. Whereas we say, if we don't cure unemployment, we won't cure any of the other social diseases.

Has Labour made mistakes during the campaign? Well, we always have distractions. Most of us thought we should concentrate on unemployment and how we would tackle it.

Was Denis Healey unwise to make an issue of the Falklands campaign? Well, I am not going to discuss the distractions. There have been various distractions, and I think all of us agree that's a pity.

There is evidence that your defence policies alarm some voters. Have you found this?

'The country's wealth is draining away'

Well, I certainly think there has been disturbance in the public mind about defence policy, and there again it has been partly because of the way our opponents decided to deal with the matter. Again, they have had quite a lot of assistance from several quarters. They have tried to say we were here to scrap our country's defences and alliances, and to leave people defenceless.

But is it not simpler than that? That many people feel threatened by the Soviet Union and mistrust our unilateralism? They mistrust the unilateralism because it is presented to them in the terms I have been saying, as if it is scrapping the country's defences and alliances.

It is your readiness to abandon nuclear weapons without any guarantee of Soviet concessions, is it not?

It is partly that, because the two things are rolled up together, and



Photograph: John Manning

there has been a tremendous effort to appeal to people's fears. The truth is that a lot of what we are proposing is supported, not only by many people in this country, but by large numbers in other parts of the world, including the United States.

The deployment of cruise missiles in this country would be the establishment here of an American weapon controlled by the President of the United States. The Prime Minister has no power to claim that she would have control, but even if she were able to gain control, we would be opposed to deployment, because the chance of arms control would be almost blocked. One of the choices of the British people have at this election is whether they want a government that is genuinely interested in getting world-wide disarmament, or one that is prepared to take actions which will frustrate our agreements.

Is there not a simpler point, that people know that as soon as you become Prime Minister, there would be no British deterrent? That you would never use it, or threaten its use, so that deterrence would be dead? Does that give voters pause?

I think the more they look at the argument, the more they will look at what Mrs Thatcher is saying about using it in the last resort. Well, let us hear what the last resort is. Of course, she has tried to avoid such questions, because the deterrent theory has grave

weaknesses, because of the new kinds of weapons being invented and the way the race will be intensified.

How much thought have you given to the Cabinet you may be forming this weekend?

Well, we have got a very good Cabinet already in place. Of course, there would be additions to the ones already elected to the Shadow Cabinet.

Are the top positions already promised? No, there are no top positions promised in any sense.

So Mr Healey would not necessarily be Foreign Secretary, nor Mr Shore Chancellor?

No, but I don't think there is any doubt that the right way to deal with it would be for Peter Shore to go to the Treasury and Denis Healey to the Foreign Office. That is their assumption, but there have been no agreements.

'Our approach points the way to one nation'

How quickly on taking office on Friday could you impose exchange controls, which would presumably it would have to be very quick indeed.

Should this be done by the outgoing administration as soon as it became clear that you were going to form the next one?

Well, I hope it could be done immediately, because the country's wealth is draining away; the investment is draining away.

If you win, your Conservative opponents say we will see an almost Eastern European type of democracy, a "quasi-proletarian state". Do you think the electors fear that?

They have no cause to fear any such thing. My record on civil liberties is a good deal better than that of the whole Conservative Cabinet rolled into one. I suppose you could call it El Salvadorian democracy that was seeking to introduce.

The last person in British politics who made a charge that Labour was going to introduce any form of secret police was Winston Churchill in 1945.

Would a Labour government be, as your Alliance opponents allege, a class-interest government waging class warfare?

What we in the Labour Party have tried to do is abolish the class war and make it one community, instead of a community in which class war continues. So it is the other way around. Our approach is the one which points the way to one nation.

In spite of what was said last week, do you intend, if you become Prime Minister on Friday, to serve for a full parliament? Of course. We have got a five-year programme ahead of us, and I want to see it fulfilled.

Tomorrow: Margaret Thatcher

Frank Johnson's campaign trail

Keeping voters sweet with the gut issues

One of the happiest moments of Mrs Thatcher's election campaign of 1979 was her visit to the Cadbury's factory in a Birmingham marginal.

There, balancing on the brink of successive visits of whirling chocolate, with the crush of photographers threatening to propel her downward at any moment, she narrowly missed being incorporated in a range of delicious walnut whips. The history of Britain over the last four years could have been so different.

Many of us interpreted that visit as the turning point of the 1979 campaign - there being more pigs among the electorate than joggers.

Yesterday, just over four years later, she kept faith with the pivotal "fat vote" by visiting a marzipan factory in a south London marginal.

"11.00 Arrive John F. Renshaw Ltd, Lock Lane, Mitcham. Manufacturers of marzipan", said the sheet of paper issued to those of us travelling with the Prime Minister. Please note: very limited press facilities because of hygiene regulations.

This was rather offensive, since some of us reporters are a good deal less filthy than some politicians.

Three coaches, one of them containing the Prime Minister, descended on the factory. Then, as in Act Two of *The Nutcracker*, we children were led by her through the Kingdom of Sweets.

The elegant Mr Denis Thatcher was characteristically reliable in the role of the Prince. The photographers were of course the rats. Opinions will differ as to whether the Prime Minister was dancing the role of the Sugar Plum Fairy or the Wicked Fairy.

Ballotmanes will note that, if it was the Wicked Fairy rather than the Sugar Plum Fairy then the ballet must have been *The Sleeping Beauty* because *The Nutcracker* does not have a Wicked Fairy, so it would be best if this balletic metaphor were abandoned. Anyway, there were a lot of sweets.

The machinery clattered. The marzipan churned and gurgled. Women continued to stuff chunks of it into brown boxes. Mr Thatcher started to make full use of her gift of being piercingly interested in

whatever is being explained to her on an election tour.

Unlike the sadly limited Mr Foot, she has many roles which, depending on the role of the person whom she is addressing, she can assume at will - politician, wife, mother, shopper, marzipan-maker.

On this occasion she was all five. "Making marzipan with almonds is a brute of a job," she told a group of the women, referring to her own experience of the process.

Meanwhile Mr Denis Thatcher, whose mastery of factory-visit conversation is now the equal of the Duke of Edinburgh's, could be heard in the background working away at the firm's executives. "Do you buy your almonds from the almond people overseas?"

"I see, yes... you make the cherries, d'you?" Back to the Prime Minister, still working the women. "I don't like too much of it because it is VAIRY, VAIRY rich..."

Clatter-clatter, continued the machines, Gurgie-gurgie, continued the marzipan. The Prime Minister sat down at a conveyor belt with some women and joined in the sorting of dark almonds from light. Whereupon, the photographers started climbing up the adjacent walls, and indeed each other.

"By law, you can only make marzipan with almonds," an executive was at the same time explaining to Mrs Thatcher, which is in itself an astonishing piece of information.

Excitement mounted. "You skin them and grind them yourself," the Prime Minister could be heard telling some of the executives at one stage. This turned out to be a further reference to her way with nuts, when marzipan-making, rather than to her way with Cabinet colleagues.

A joyous occasion, then. Sadly it was time to go.

Reluctantly, we took off the long white coats, and the white hats, which all of us - including the Prime Minister - had had to wear for hygiene reasons.

Mr Thatcher had looked in his life a reassuring surgeon in a private hospital catering for senior businessmen.

"Nothing wrong with a medium sherry now and then, old boy, one could imagine him advising after an op. But I'd go easy on stuff like marzipan if I were you."

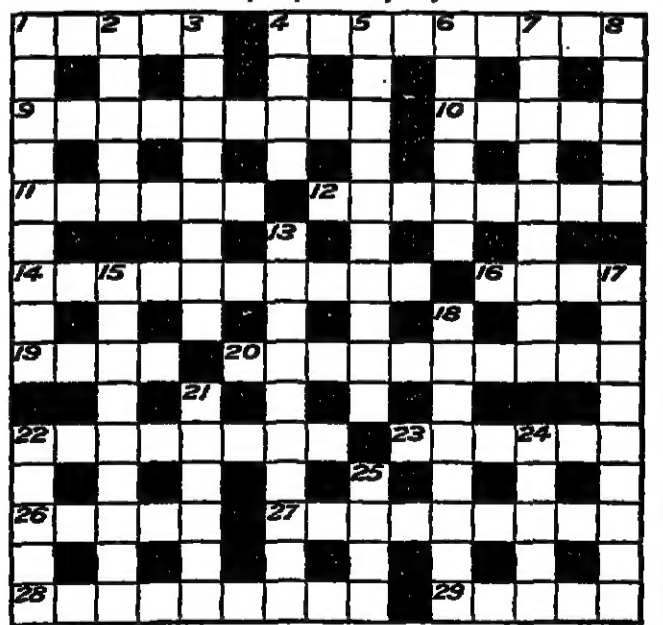
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, as Patron of the Sir Robert Menzies Memorial Trust, opens the Australian Studies Centre and renovated premises of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at 27/28 Russell Square, London, 3.
The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment and the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), makes the Salute at the Beating of Retreat by the massed bands of the Regiments of the Prince of Wales's Division, on Horse Guards Parade, 6.30.
Princess Anne attends the Variety Club of Great Britain luncheon at the Hilton Hotel, London, 12.45.
The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Nuffield Farming Scholarships Trust, attends the briefing for 1983 UK Scholars at the Centre for European Studies, Wye, Kent, 2.30.
New exhibitions
Bado - a painter of flowers, Blake Gallery, George Lane, Croydon, Surrey; Tues to Sat 10 to 4 (until June 18).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,149

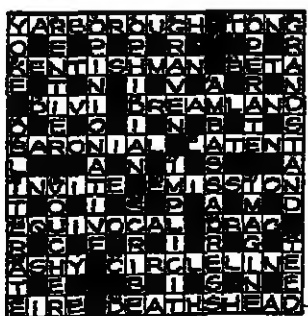
This puzzle, used at the Glasgow regional final of the Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship was solved within 30 minutes by 26 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS
1 College boat, but not for bumping races (5).
4 Led by Mrs Mopp, the French beat this fraud (9).
9 Bull-dog-like action - see for damages (9).
10 Mark was almost canned (5).
11 Noddy as alias for this dwarf? (6).
12 Lady is twice involved in blood purification (8).
14 "He who... leaped fondly into Etna flames" (10).
16 Writings include nothing for "cryptogram" (4).
19 Post telling of 14 lost £500 in the river (4).
20 I silently consent to accept copper recently immunized (10).
22 Trinity's symbol not really a diamond (8).
23 Press, within limits of 1 ac, for a flag (6).
26 Loves to devour a book, Architectural Modelling (5).
27 A tortoise-hedgehog combine? Just so (9).
28 Busman marking time? (9).
29 Problem for a jockey (5).

DOWN
1 Female city graduate gave birth to a king (4-5).
2 Queen of the Near East? Possibly not so near (5).
3 Gael-break receives publicity as frolicsome adventure (8).
4 Nancy Bell's penultimate survivor died in Hawaii (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,148



Paintings by John Bellamy 1972-82, Third Eye Centre, 350 Southchurch Street, Glasgow, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until July 2).

Exhibitions in progress
British paintings and watercolours on Man's activities on rivers, lakes and seas, Mathon Gallery, Mathon Court, Mathon, near Malvern; Mon to Sun 9.30 to 12.30 (until June 24).
Inner Worlds, selected by Paul Overy, Derby Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until June 25).
Five sculptures by Anthony Caro, Ramsgate Library Gallery, Guildford Lane, Ramsgate; Mon to Wed 9.30 to 6, Thurs and Sat 9.30 to 5, Fri 9.30 to 6 (until June 25).
Places and People: watercolours, oils, fabric, pictures and prints, Sladbrook House, 222 Englecombe Lane, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until June 12).
Max Wall: Pictures by Maggi Hambling and Portraits by David Ward, John Hansard Gallery, University, Southampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until June 11).

Music
Organ recital by Dr Oliver Pike, Bristol Cathedral, 12.45.
Organ recital by John Carnehill, Bangor Cathedral, 1.15.
Organ recital by Anthony Probert, St Mary's Church, Fraxton Road, Portsmouth, 12.45.
Promenade concert, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.30.
Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham 7.30.
Concert by students of the Bishop Luffa School, Catecheter Cathedral, 1.10.
Organ recital by Gillian Ward Russell, Bury St Edmunds Cathedral, 8.

Walks
Spice Island, walk the fortifications, meet Round Tower, Broad Street, Old Portsmouth, 2.30pm.
Fortress and dockyard, meet Victory Gate, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth, 2.30pm.

General
Sculpture in a Country Park, Margam Country Park, near Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, Tuesdays to Sundays, 10.30 to 5.
Antiques Fair, Hove Town Hall, Sussex 10.4.30.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.58	2.58
Austria Sch	29.80	29.80
Belgium Fr	83.75	83.75
Canada \$	2.01	2.01
Denmark Kr	13.12	13.12
Finland Mk	12.55	12.55
France Fr	6.55	6.55
Germany DM	4.22	4.22
Greece Dr	137.00	137.00
Hong Kong \$	12.10	12.10
India Ru	13.3	13.3
Italy Lira	247.00	247.00
Japan Yen	400.00	400.00
Netherlands Gld	11.72	11.72
Norway Kr	4.73	4.73
Portugal Esc	168.00	168.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	2.14
Spain Pta	225.00	225.00
Sweden Kr	13.43	13.43
Switzerland Fr	2.47	2.47
USA \$	1.63	1.63
Yugoslavia Dnr	140.00	140.00

Retail Price Index 332.5, London: The FT Index closed up 5.0 at 703.4.

Law courts
The Trinity sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice begin today.

Bond winners
Winning numbers for £10,000 Premium Savings Bonds for June are: SPL 952302 (Sussex); 18RW 670411 (Ipswich); 12WS 240262 (West Yorkshire); 16WK 949226 (London borough of Lambeth); ZEP 248336 (West Yorkshire).

Anniversaries
Birth: John Rennie, civil engineer, Phantasie, East Lothian, 1761.
Paul Gauguin, Paris, 1848.
Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland died at Cardross, Dumfriesshire, 1329.
The first Parliament of Northern Ireland opened in Belfast, 1921.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 29, 1983

- ITV**
1 Coronation Street (Mon, Thurs, 10.15am)
2 Coronation Street (Wed, Thurs, 10.15am)
3 Coronation Street (Fri, Sat, 11.30am)
4 Coronation Street (Sun, 11.30am)
5 Coronation Street (Mon, Tues, 11.30am)
6 Coronation Street (Wed, Thurs, 11.30am)
7 Coronation Street (Fri, Sat, 11.30am)
8 Coronation Street (Sun, 11.30am)
9 Coronation Street (Mon, Tues, 11.30am)
10 Coronation Street (Wed, Thurs, 11.30am)
- BBC**
1 Where Eagles Dare, 12.55pm
2 The Fall of the Roman Empire, 12.55pm
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7 The Fall of the Roman Empire, 12.55pm
8 The Fall of the Roman Empire, 12.55pm
9 The Fall of the Roman Empire, 12.55pm
10 The Fall of the Roman Empire, 12.55pm

Roads

American Space Shuttle takes off at 10am from Stennis airport and makes token fly-passes over Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Expect traffic to halt in each city while the aircraft passes by. The A120 beside Stennis airport will be especially busy. Viewing times 10 to 11.15.

Midlands: M1: Lane closures both ways at junction 19 (M6), M6: Northbound entry slip road closed at junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). M69/M6 junction not affected. M11: One carriageway shared from junctions 23 to 25 (A38 Mansfield to A617 Chesterfield).

North: M6: Resurfacing northbound between junctions 32 and 33 (M35 turn-off to Lancaster South); diversions possible. A1: Temporary closure at Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland. A51: Road works on London Road, Stapleley, Cheshire.

Wales and West: M5: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury). A40: Southbound carriageway shared at Mitchell Tye, Gwent. St James Street, Chichester, closed.

Scotland: M5: One carriageway shared between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge). A82: Temporary lights south of Crianich, Perth & Blackfriars. A9: Single-lane traffic at Golspie and Brora, Sutherland.

Ferry disruptions
A strike by French seamen will disrupt some sailings at Southampton and Newcastle, the RAC said yesterday. Sealink sailings at 2am Dieppe to Newcastle and 7am Newcastle to Dieppe will not run today and tomorrow. Anyone with bookings should ring the port for information on Newcastle 5166.

P & O sailings at 12 midday: Le Havre to Southampton and 10pm Southampton to Le Havre will not run until Friday. The day sailing from Southampton and the night sailing from Le Havre will run and will carry passengers with bookings on the cancelled ships.

Only French boats are affected, and British ferries are running normally. Anyone planning to travel to France this week is advised to head for Dover where there are mostly British ferries.

Pollen forecast
Lilac: 10.15 to 11.15am
Birch: 11.15 to 12.15pm
Grass: 12.15 to 1.15pm
Weed: 1.15 to 2.15pm
Mould: 2.15 to 3.15pm
Ragweed: 3.15 to 4.15pm
Sage: 4.15 to 5.15pm
Hawthorn: 5.15 to 6.15pm
Rose: 6.15 to 7.15pm
Apple: 7.15 to 8.15pm
Peach: 8.15 to 9.15pm
Plum: 9.15 to 10.15pm
Cherry: 10.15 to 11.15pm
Almond: 11.15 to 12.15pm
Pistachio: 12.15 to 1.15pm
Walnut: 1.15 to 2.15pm
Hazelnut: 2.15 to 3.15pm
Chestnut: 3.15 to 4.15pm
Oak: 4.15 to 5.15pm
Alder: 5.15 to 6.15pm
Birch: 6.15 to 7.15pm
Grass: 7.15 to 8.15pm
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